The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oath of Allegiance in the Senate.

Debate in the House on the Confiscation Act.

The Excise Law Under Consideration.

The International Exhibition at Hamburg.

Details of the Late Repulse of Mosby's Guerrillas.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

Gen. Butler, while here to-day, received a telegram from Fortress Monroe that the flag-of-truce boat, from City Point, had brought the news that the Rebel Government had evacuated Richmond, and removed the archives and all portable public property to South Carolina.

THE SPEAKER AND MR. LINCOLN'S RENOMINATION.

Schuyler Colfax's letter in the *Chronicle*, denying that he is committed to Mr. Lincoln's renomination, has caused great sensation in political circles here.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. Butler had a long interview to day with the President and Secretary of War. It is understood that he goes back to Fortress Monroe thoroughly backed by the Government, and clothed with full authority to conduct the business of exchanges, and in his own way.

The report that he made new propositions to the rebel Government is untrue. His offer was simply to exchange man for man, and officer for officer, without any ifs or buts. He leaves to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Collamer's reply to-day to Senator Bayard was annihilating. The Delaware Senator was considered to have been extinguished as a lawyer as well as a Copperhead.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

The Arkansas delegation had another interview with the President to-day. Mr. Lincoln had not completed his reply to their request, but promised to give it to-morrow.

MILITARY ASSIGNMENT.

Maj. C. H. Meneely has been ordered to duty on the Staff of Gen. Couch as Chief Mustering Officer of the Department of the Susquehanna.

CONFIRMATION OF RICHARD BUSTEED.

Richard Busteed has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate as Judge for the District of Alabama.

NOMINATION OF CHAS. A. DANA.

Chas. A. Dana was to-day nominated as Second Assistant Secretary of War. He, of couse, will be confirmed. The appointment is regarded as one of the very best that could have been made.

PASSAGES TO PORT ROYAL.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will issue instructions regulating the passage to Beaufort, S. C., upon Government transports of persons wishing to bid at the tax sales.

A GRAND BALL.

The officers of the Third army corps will give a grand ball at Gen. Carr's headquarters on Monday evening next.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

GALLANT REPULSE OF GUERRILLAS.

The official report of Major Cole, dated Loudon Heights, Virginia, has been received in this city. He gives the facts of the recent attempts by Mosby's battalion of guerrilla cavalry to surprise and capture his camp between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. They studiously avoided our pickets, divided themselves into small bodies, which were speedily consolidated in sight of Major Cole's camp. They then made an impetuous charge with a yell on the right of the same. In consequence of the suddenness of the charge the company could offer but a feeble resistance.

In the meantime Company A, Maryland Volunteers—the second in the line—was speedily rallied by its commanding officer, Capt. Vernon, who contested their further advance in such a sanguinary manner as to form a rallying point for the remainder of the command, who were now thoroughly aroused to the danger which threatened them, and one and all, from the officer to the private, entered into the contest with such a determined zest as led to the utter rout and discomfiture of the enemy, and the signal failure of their base attempt. They experienced a loss of one Captain, two Lieutenants and two privates.

It was also very evident they removed a large portion of their wounded with them in their precipitate flight, as a detachment of the command, subsequently sent in pursuit, found evidence of blood all along their line of retreat.

Our loss was four enlisted men killed and sixteen wounded.

Capt. Vernon experienced a serious wound in the head, but it is not supposed it will prove fatal.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT HAMBURG.

Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, who attended the International Agricultural Exhibition held at Hamburg, has made an official report, in which he says that eighty acres of land were occupied by the exhibition buildings that were erected for the accommodation of more than 4,000 entries of stock, machinery, locomotives, steam-engines, steam plows and farm implements, mineral products, artificial manures, plants, trees, fruits, flowers and seeds. Thirty-four nationalities were represented by contributions, including 4,000 of the finest horses, cattle, sheep and swine—some of the Sovereigns being contributors. Three thousand machines and farm implements, and seventy-five steam engines were exhibited. Gov. Wright is convinced of the complete success of steam plowing, and thinks we are not sufficiently mindful of the progress of Great Britian and other portions of Europe in agricultural implements, though we surpass others in cheap labor-saving machines, such as threshers, reapers, etc. American reapers were awarded the superiority. After stating other interesting facts, he says he anticipates important results from the sympathy awakened, and existing friendship strengthened toward our people, and the resources of the country.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirms the following nominations:

Thomas J. Boynton as Judge, and Homer G. Plantz as Attorney, for the Southern District of Florida; Joseph Remington, Marshal of the Northern District of Florida; Edward Dodd, Marshal for the District of New-York; James Graham, Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana; Joseph G. Easton, Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri; John Underwood, Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia; Samuel A. Manlove, Postmaster of Fort Scott, Kansas; John B. Tyre, Postmaster of Wabash, Indiana; Michael Steck, of Pennsylvania, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of New-Mexico; Frederick O. Rogers, Attorney for the Western District of Michigan; Joshua Twiss, Attorney for the District of Kentucky; Rufus Waffles, of New-Orleans, Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana; Theodore D. Edwards, Attorney for the Territory of Nevada; Horace H. Harrison, Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee; William N. Grover, Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri; Andrew Wylie, Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia; Richard Busteed, Judge of the District Court for the District of Alabama; John Titus, Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah; Elmer S. Dundy, Associate Justice of the Territory of Nebraska; Perry E. Brocchus, Associate Justice of the Territory of New-Mexico; John W. North, Associate Justice of the Territory of Nevada; Wm. F. Turner, Chief Justice of the Territory of Arizona; Powhatan B. Locke, Associate Justice of the Territory of Nevada.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a memorial of the Germans of Boston in regard to the President's Amnesty Proclamation, praying that Congress take immediate steps to abolish Slavery, and prevent a landed aristocracy in the country. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CONFIRMATION OF MAJOR-GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Mr. Brown, of Missouri, (Union,) presented a memorial and protest of sixty-three members of the Missouri General Assembly against confirming Gen. Schofield as a Major-General.

Mr. Brown occupied most of the morning hour in comments reflecting upon his conduct as a Military Commander in the Western Department of Missouri.

THE AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported from the Military Committee a bill for the establishment of a uniform ambulance system, with amendments.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin (Union,) offered the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, asking for a modification of the Reciprocity Treaty. Referred.

CHILIAN CALAMITY.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts (Union), the President was requested to furnish any information in his power touching the recent conflagration at Santiago, Chili, and the efforts of the citizens of the United States to ameliorate its horrors.

FOOD FOR GOVERNMENT ANIMALS.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, of Missouri (Union), the Military Committee was ordered to ascertain and report the facts connected with the examination by a board of officers appointed by the Quartermaster's Department, into alleged advantages of concentrated feed for horses and mules, and if reported upon favorably, why such feed has not been used. Adopted.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

On motion of Mr. Wade of Ohio, (Union,) the joint resolution instituting a Committee on the Conduct of the War was considered. The House amendment requiring an investigation into contracts was adopted, and the resolution passed.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Union,) proceeded to address the Senate at length in support of the rule requiring Senators to take the prescribed oath. In order to understand the true intent and meaning of the proposed rule of the Senate, it was necessary to take into consideration cotemporaneous legislation, the mischief produced under the old law, and the remedies proposed by the new law. Up to 1861, men had claimed seats here who were plotting, during their term, to subvert and overthrow the Government of the United States, and who openly declared their purpose to this end. They defiantly and malignantly domineered over a majority of the Senate, and finally undertook to carry into effect the conspiracy they here concocted. The question before the Senate was, how the Senate, in the adoption of the new rule was to rid the Senate of such men and to keep them out. Was the legislation of this Government to be put in the hands of men who boldly plot its destruction? Then, indeed, there was an end of the Government. If the Constitution was so framed as to be subject to this infirmity, it was a total failure. The Senator from Delaware had admitted that Congress had power to define the qualifications of its members. He did not see why the Senate had not the power that the State Legislature had repeatedly exercised in this respect. Would the Senator object under the old law to take an oath that his age was sufficient to qualify him for a seat here? Would it not be as proper for the Senate to ask the Senator if he possessed the other requisite qualifications as that? The law requiring the oath was an important one, and made no distinctions, and any breach of it would be perjury whereas, without the sanction of the law of 1862, it would not be. The law did not propose any new disqualification, and the Senator's objections seemed to apply solely to the manner of its application.

Mr. Collamer proceeded at some length to argue that the new rule did not, as the Senator from Delaware had it, violate the amendment to the Constitution. This did not deprive a man of his life, liberty or property. He did not see that this bill allowed the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution, and he thought the time had come when the country should rely upon its own strength, instead of upon the power of a few great and brilliant men.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Union,) did not propose to discuss this rule. It was based upon the law of 1862, and had been signed by the Executive. That was enough for him. In support of the authority of the Senate to establish such a rule, he quoted from the opinion of Chief-Justice Marshall in the case of McCulloch *vs.* State of Maryland. He thought this conclusive. The oath which might be exacted—that of fidelity to the Constitution—is prescribed, and no other can be required. Yet he would be charged with insanity who should contend that the Legislature might not superadd to the oath directed by the Constitution such other oath of office as its wisdom might suggest.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said he took the oath when it was required of him, not because he thought it proper, but to silence the clamor that might arise if he refused. There was nothing particularly objectionable in it to him, but when the Senate proposed to make it the general rule affecting all future applicants, he should oppose it. He thought that whoever came duly qualified by his State as a Senator, he should be entitled to his seat on this floor, and that the State had a right to demand this. He contended that this oath put obstructions in the way of any feasible policy of reconstruction. He was heartily determined that none of the leaders of rebellion should take seats again here. The end of the rebellion was an end to the leaders of the rebellion. They would, in the event of reconstruction, be too solicitous for their personal safety to urge claims for seats here.

He argued that there were people in the seceded States who had never sympathized with the acts of their leaders, and he would not have such persons treated as criminals after their return to allegiance.

Mr. Hendricks commented at length on the President's reconstruction policy. He could see no authority under the Constitution for the President to tear down the State fabrics, erected under and prior to the formation of the Federal compact, and to build up new States on their ruins by the votes of one-tenth of their original inhabitants. It was a cherished principle of the American people that the Government derived powers from the consent of those governed. Now we are told that this power is to be derived from the consent of one-tenth of that number. In the name of his State he entered a protest against such a policy. The President proposed to take charge of ten States, with an army to second him inferior to none ever possessed by any sovereign Power. He trusted the time never would come when the people would be required to vote for the man in power at his behest. He would have such a policy of reconstruction as would allow the return of the seceded States into the Union as friends, and not as enemies.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message was received from the President, containing a report of Hon. Joseph A. Wright, Commissioner to the great fair held at Hamburg last year.

The President suggests that reasonable compensation be made Mr. Wright.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

LINE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the act establishing and equalizing the grades of line officers of the navy.

Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) desired to postpone a further consideration of the pending business, namely, a joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

During the incidental debate, Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that several gentlemen on his side of the House desired to express their views on this favorite measure of the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. Wilson.) They intend to indulge in a legitimate debate. If they cannot have that willingly they will enforce it by the privilege of the rules with which they became familiar during the last Congress.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Union,) replied that the joint resolution was no favorite measure of his. It was the report of the Committee on the Judiciary. The House can take such course as it may deem best. He would make no arrangement, nor would he be driven into one.

Mr. Voorhees replied that they did not threaten, but they understood their rights, and were resolved to maintain them.

Mr. Sweat, of Maine, (Dem.,) expressed his surprise. An attempt had been made to stifle or abridge discussion on such an important question as confiscation. He replied to the remarks heretofore made by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, earnestly denying that the minority came here to embarrass the Administration, and that they were sent hither for that purpose by their constituents. Was this the spirit in which the gentlemen extended the right hand of fellowship to them, while they were supporting the Administration in every act consistent with Christianity and civilization in putting down this infamous rebellion? He threw back these charges into the gentleman's teeth.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Union,) reminded the gentleman that Mr. Davis was not now in his seat.

Mr. Cox called Mr. Washburne to order.

Mr. Sweat remarked it was the duty of Mr. Davis to be in his seat. As to the latter's charge that the minority of this House attempted to embarrass the Administration, and were sent here for that purpose, he would say, before God and the country, that the purpose of his heart and of his constituents was not to embarrass the Administration, but to aid it in putting down rebellion. The minority had shown such a patriotic disposition on this floor, and had made no factious opposition. They had voted to aid the Government by furnishing men and money to an unlimited extent, to end the war. In further reply to Mr. Davis, he alluded to the fact that the first blood was shed in the streets of Baltimore while the Massachusetts troops were passing through to defend the President and the Capital, and to protect the laws and preserve the Constitution. The gentleman from Maryland came from that latitude, and he understood that if there had been a free and fair vote in the Fourth District of Maryland, some other gentleman would now be in that member's seat. The attack of the gentleman from Maryland was wanton, unprovoked and inexcusable. He, therefore, was the last person entitled to make that charge.

Mr. Sweat, in argument, said the legislation now proposed was, in effect, to repeal the decision of the President that the forfeiture of estates shall not extend beyond the lifetime of a person convicted of treason. He had one theory, namely, prosecute earnestly and vigorously this war until armed rebellion shall be subdued; repeal all unconstitutional laws, and pass none but what are constitutional, and when armed rebellion is put down, let the States come back in welcome, and let all questions of dispute be settled by the proper judicial tribunals of the land. He did not believe in the power of the President, in Congress, or any other source outside of the Constitution, to blot out States or State lines, as advocated by Fred. Douglass and others.

The further consideration of the subject was passed over.

MESSAGE FROM THE SPEAKER.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, inclosing the report of Ex-Gov. Wright, Commissioner to the International Fair at Hamburg, and suggesting that an appropriation be made to reimburse that gentleman for expenses incurred. The communication was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House (Mr. Cox in the Chair,) resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the bill amendatory of the Excise Laws.

Various amendments were discussed and rejected. Finally, the following, introduced by F. Wood, was agreed to—85 against 30:

Provided, further, That all spirits on hand for sale, whether distilled prior to the date of this act or not, shall be subjected to the rates of duty provided by this act, from and after the 12th day of January, 1864, except that spirits which have been already taxed under the law approved July 1, 1862, shall not bear more than the additional or increased tax provided by this act.

Several ineffectual efforts were made to reduce the sixty cents tax on spirits, as proposed in the bill.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky (Union,) offered an amendment as follows: All whisky, or any other spirits or fluids into which matter has been infused and sold as whisky, brandy, rum, wine, etc., not otherwise provided for, shall pay twenty cents per gallon additional tax.

Ayes 74; nays not counted.

The Committee arose.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, it was resolved, that when the House again go into Committee, all debate shall cease in one minute.

The House again went into committee.

Mr. Hooper offered as a substitute for the warehousing clause, so as to make it more perfect, but not changing the character of the original one, and providing no part of this act shall be construed to repeal the existing laws which provide that distilled spirits may be removed from the place of manufacture or bonded warehouses, for the purpose of being redistilled for exportation, or which provides for the manufacture for exportation, for medicines, preparations, compositions, perfumery and cosmetics.

This was agreed to.

The part of the bill relative to the tax of two cents per pound on cotton being under consideration,

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, (Union,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that on all cotton which now pays one-half cent, there shall be levied an additional duty of one and a half cents, the object being to make it correspond with the provisions of the pending bill.

Without further proceedings the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, January 20.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Laimbeer—To reduce the number of Directors of the Gallatin Insurance Company.

By Mr. Strong—To incorporate the new Brooklyn Turn-Verein.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to the pay of Inspectors of Gas-metres.

Authorizing the employment of a stenographer in the Monroe County Courts.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to wills.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Cozans—For the more effective prevention of fires in New-York.

By Mr. Havens—Relative to special administrators.

By Mr. Christie—To incorporate the Long Island Savings Bank.

By Mr. Strong—To incorporate the Central Park Hotel Association, New-York.

By Mr. Laimbeer—To incorporate the Union League Club, New-York.

Also to incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

By Mr. Cozans—To amend the laws of 1854 relative to cemeteries.

By Mr. Murphy—Relative to the Common Schools, Brooklyn.

Relative to the Brooklyn Fire Department.

To facilitate executions of trusts.

Mr. Ames' resolution authorizing Gov. Seymour to expend not more than $25,000 in the reception of the regiments returning from the war, and for the comfort and care of recruits at the various State rendezvous, was amended by providing that he shall not expend more than $8,000 in any one county.

The resolution was then adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

For the construction of a main sewer in Kent-avenue, Brooklyn.

For the relief of James Kennedy and Catharine Mullen, aliens.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Senator Laimbeer introduced a bill to incorporate the above Club, and names as the corporators Jonathan Sturges, George W. Blunt, George Griswold, James W. Beekman and John C. Green.

Section 2 gives them the same privileges as enjoyed by similar corporations.

Section 3 empowers them to hold real estate the rental of which shall not exceed $12,000.

SERVING OF PROCESS IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Senator Munger introduced a bill amending the Revised Statutes so as to read as follows: "A summons shall in all cases be served at least six days before the time of appearance mentioned therein, if the defendant can be found, by delivering a copy to him. If the defendant cannot be found after due diligence, it shall be served by leaving a copy at his last place of abode, in presence of some one of the family of suitable age, who shall be informed of its contents.

RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATIONS.

Senator Cozans introduced a bill to amend the law relative to Rural Cemetery Associations, as follows: Nothing contained in the law of 1854 shall apply to any religious society or corporation created under the laws of the State, or prevent the same from using for cemetery purposes any land in either of said counties now belonging thereto; and such use thereof shall be lawful.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Senator Schafer introduced a bill providing for the appropriation of $200,000 for the continuance of the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River between the city of Troy and the village of New-Baltimore, and $34,326 63, an amount expended last year over the amount of appropriation.

Section 3 names as Commissioners, the State Engineer and Surveyor, Thos. Schuyler, Alfred Van Santvoord, Jno. W. Harcourt, and Lemuel H. Tuppers, and empowers them to superintend the expenditure of the appropriation.

Section 4 obliges the Commissioners to execute a bond for $100,000, that they will faithfully discharge their duties and truly account for all expenditures; and Section 5 provides that the Commissioners shall not be interested in any contract made under this act.

The Commissioners are to receive no pay beyond the actual expenses incurred by them.

The Senate then held a brief executive session, and adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Roberts—To amend the charter of Auburn.

By Mr. Curtis—A minority report against securing the elective franchise to voters in the army and navy.

By Mr. Pitts—To fix the salary of Police Justices in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Wooster—To amend the code of procedure.

By the Speaker—To legalize the orders of County Judges made in certain cases.

By Mr. H. Palmer—To amend the act relative to Superintendents of the Poor.

By Mr. Crocker—To amend the act relative to Town Insurance Companies.

By Mr. Collins—To provide a State Reporter for the Supreme Court.

By Mr. Brandreth—To amend the Revised Statutes in reference to Pleading of Corporations.

By Mr. Benedict—To authorize John T. Mills and others to use cars for passengers over the present Bull's Head stage route.

Also, for the preservation of the public health in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Sing Sing Savings Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Northrop—Relative to the dog tax.

By Mr. Benedict—To amend the Tax and Assessment Law of New-York.

By the Speaker—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to assessments.

By Mr. Mattoon—To regulate enlistments.

The joint resolution asking Congress to provide an Ambulance and Hospital corps was laid over.

FERRIAGE OF FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

Mr. McNeil introduced a bill providing that the rate of fare for the ferriage of any hack, coach or other vehicle with horses, driver and persons seated therein leaving the City of New-York on any ferry over the East River leading to Long Island for a funeral procession for the purpose of attending or aiding in the burial of the dead, shall be 15 cents each way, and no more.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. Benedict's bill to amend the act relative to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York provides that the Board of Supervisors shall elect in 1864, and every five years thereafter, three Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. These Commissioners shall appoint a counsel to said Board.

The said Commissioners are to enrol, in alphabetical order, all resident and non-resident persons and corporations liable to taxation and personal property in said city, and keep the books open for public inspection during office hours.

All bonds belonging to the heirs of an estate undivided may be assessed to the owner, occupant or in the name of the estate.

THE REGULATION OF ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. Mattoon's bill to regulate enlistments, provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to enlist or recruit, any man or boy, in the volunteer service of this State, or the United States, or for the naval service, without having previously obtained permission from the Adjutant-General of the State.

Any persons recruiting in this State, shall make a report of their proceedings every month to the Adjutant-General, stating their location, the names of persons enlisted, their ages, the date of enlistment, their birthplace, and residence for the preceding three months; whether he was previously in the service, and if so, the regiment and company to which he belonged, and also when, where, and the names of all persons sent, during the preceding month, to any camp or military depot. A duplicate of such report shall also be filed with the Town or City Clerk in which the said persons were enlisted.

Any person so authorized to obtain recruits, who shall knowingly or wilfully make a false report, shall forfeit his authorization, and if an officer, be deprived of his commission.

HOP BOXES.

Mr. Blakeslee introduced a bill which provides that all hop boxes in which hops are picked and measured, at the harvesting thereof, shall contain an internal space of 16.872 cubic inches.

CANAL LOCKS.

Mr. Oswald introduced a bill appropriating $25,000 for the construction of two stone side-cut locks adjacent to ——, in the village of West Troy.

A HEALTH BILL.

The bill noticed by Mr. Benedict, relative to the Public Health in the Counties of New-York, Brooklyn, and Richmond is essentially the same as the one that was before the Legislature two years ago, and failed after a sharp contest. In this bill, however, the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn will constitute two of the Board of Commissioners, and the Street Department will not be disturbed.

EVENING SESSION.

The Governor's Message being the special order, Mr. Reddington spoke at length, criticising the State papers and official acts of Gov. Seymour, and denouncing his course in regard to soldiers' voting, to the draft, and to the Police Commissioners.

The State Military Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The State Military Convention perfected a permanent organization to-day, as follows: President, Col. Walter S. Church, of Albany; Vice-President, Col. J. W. Mason, of New-York; Second Vice-President, Col. Watson A. Fox, of Buffalo; Secretary, Capt. John C. Bennett, of Syracuse; Treasurer, Col. Frank Chamberlain, of Albany; Executive Board, Col. S. R. Pinckney, of New-York; Col. Alfred Wagstaff, of Babylon; Col. E. C. Davis, of Whitehall; Gen. Samuel Richards, of Warrensburgh; Lieut. George A. Ostrander, of Syracuse; Gen. John Williams, of Rochester, and Col. George Abbott, of White's Corners.

Resolutions were adopted urging the speedy and complete arming and equipping of the National Guard. The Military Association has had the militia law under consideration during the day, and this evening both bodies are discussing sundry amendments to be proposed to the Legislature.

The Quota of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District Full.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The quota of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cayuga, Wayne and Seneca, under the last call for 300,000 men, is more than full. Provost-Marshal Knapp has mustered in 1200 recruits in the last three weeks. This is the first district to fill its quota.

Precaution to Squelch a Rebel Movement.

LONDON, C. W., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Two companies of Canadian rifles have been removed to Windsor, opposite Detroit, within the last two days; it is reported in consequence of another projected raid of Southern sympathizers to Johnson's Island.

The storm has abated.

The Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of two million three hundred and forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, in Five-Twenties to-day.

Return of the New-York One Hundred and Second Regiment, (Veteran Volunteers.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The One Hundred and Second New-York veteran Volunteers will reach New-York City about the 25th or 26th inst.

Mr. N. C. Trowbridge at Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. N. C. Trowbridge, recently of New-York, whose correspondence with the rebel Lamar has lately been published, is now at Fort Warren.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

More Signs of Rebellion against the Confederate Government.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Disloyal persons who are coming into our lines for the only purpose of obtaining possession of their property, and who confess such to be the case, have thus far failed in their efforts. The Hon. David Keator, an eminent jurist, who has the entire charge of all abandoned property here, takes the ground that it is not the intention of the Government to encourage disloyalty, that disloyal persons desiring to obtain possession of their property under the President's Proclamation, must first give conclusive evidence of their intention to keep, in good faith, the oath required of them, and that they have come into our lines for the purpose of becoming loyal citizens of the United States, and not for the sole purpose of obtaining their property. Many persons have openly confessed that they do not consider the required oath binding, and that they did not intend to respect it after obtaining possession of their property. This decison will, however, frustrate their plans, develope the right kind of loyalty, and save the Government many millions of dollars.

The conservative papers in this State are in open rebellion against the wholesale Conscription Act now before the rebel Congress, the enforcement of which, they predict, will result in the secession of North Carolina from the rebel Confederacy, while the rebel papers say that the South must lay down their arms unless the act becomes a law.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Capture of the Town of Madisonville—The Eighth of January—Cotton and Sugar.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The town of Madisonville, La., on the other side of Lake Ponchartrain, has been captured without resistance and is now garrisoned by our forces. The expedition consisted of a portion of the Maine Twelfth, the Connecticut Ninth, two battalions from the convalescent camp of the Thirteenth corps, the Massachusetts Fifteenth battery, battery of the United States artillery and a company of the Louisiana Second cavalry, the whole under the command of Col. Kimball, of the Maine Twelfth.

The 8th of January was observed by a salute at meridian by order of Gen. Banks.

The great Union mass meeting was held here the same night at the St. Charles Theatre, which was crowded from pit to dome, including a large number of planters from up and down the river. Speeches were made by Messrs. Flanders, L. Madison Day and Thos. J. Durant.

The Free State policy received a unanimous indorsement.

The favorable news by the *Creole*, which arrived from New-York to-day, has stimulated the cotton market half a cent better on bright and showy lots.

There has been an advance of ¼c. per pound on sugars of all grades, and 1 cent per gallon on prime and choice molasses, the lower grades remaining unchanged.

Speech of Gen. Burnside.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

At the reception of the Second Massachusetts regiment to-day, Gen. Burnside made some soldierly remarks, in course of which he said:

"I, like you, comrades, have come home to see my friends, and have been ordered to recruit the ranks of the regiments that I have the honor of commanding to the number of 50,000 men. That I propose to try to do. I, like you, propose to return, at the proper time, to fight again. [Cheers.] Let us go, determined to sustain, support and fight for that grand old flag (pointing to the flag of the regiment), that grand flag, until we shall wave it over every inch of territory that belongs to the Government of the United States. [Applause.] I know that you are as fixed in that purpose as you well can be, and I hope that I may be able to continue in the same resolution until this rebellion is crushed.

From Baltimore.

INDORSEMENT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—THE STEAMER GEN. MEIGS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The following resolution was offered in the Maryland Senate to-day:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Maryland that the administration of Abraham Lincoln deserves and receives the hearty approval and will secure the cordial coöperation of the General Assembly. That this General Assembly approves the policy of the Administration in the conduct of the war, and especially on the subject of the restoration of the seceded States, approves of the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, and of the conditions there laid down, as will, necessarily, practicable and essential to the future safety of the country, and that the General Assembly declare that the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States is the earnest desire of a vast majority of the loyal people of Maryland.

The Government steamer *Gen. Meigs*, which was sunk on Tuesday night, off Fort Carroll, Patapsco River, was loaded with gunpowder, &c. Gen. E. B. Tyler, and Capts. French, McDowell and Gwinn were among her passengers. She was bound to Port Tobacco. The steamer was fast in the ice when the steamer *Adelaide* came down upon her, and the steamer *Georgia*, on the other side, causing her to sink.

The General and his Staff were rescued, and soon succeeded in reaching the city.

The Accident on the Catawissa Railroad.

TEN PERSONS KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

We have dispatches from Mauch Chunk and Easton, confirming the accident on the Catawissa Railroad, by passengers from there yesterday afternoon. Bridge number five gave way with a freight train, and ten persons were killed. A bridge at Haven was also washed away yesterday.

Another dispatch from Harrisburgh says none of the companies there have any knowledge of the accident.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The following dispatch was received this morning from the Superintendent of the Catawissa Railroad:

WILLIAMSPORT, Jan. 20.

W. L. Gilroy, Treasurer of the Catawissa Railroad Company:

As Superintendent of the Catawissa Railroad Company, I would say that no accident of any kind whatever occurred on our road on the 19th instant, and that no accident of any kind has ever occurred on our road from the imperfection of the bridges; that nine trains passed over all our bridges on the 19th inst., and that we have no bridge number 5; and further that we have our suspicions as to where these malicious reports originated, and will take active measures to prosecute the parties as soon as our proof is full and sufficient.

(Signed) GEORGE WEBB, Superintendent.

The Cleveland and Erie Railroad Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The following are additional names of the killed and wounded by the disaster on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad:

Killed—Elisha Harmon, of Wheatland, N. Y.

Wounded—Mrs. Pott, of McConnellsville, Ohio; James Gill, of New-York; Mr. Ernhard, of Sandusky, Ohio; Mr. Chesebrough, of Suspension Bridge.

Two bodies are so badly burned that they cannot be identified.

Gale at Halifax—The Admiralty Court—The Chesapeake.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

A severe gale, with rain, hail and snow, visited this province yesterday and last night, prostrating telegraph wires, and doing other damage.

In the Admiralty Court to-day nothing was done, and it adjourned until next Wednesday.

The *Chesapeake* is unloading her cargo at the Government warehouse for safe keeping.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The day Calendar in the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Jan. 21, is as follows: Nos. 25½, 79, 80, 81, 76, 82, 83, 66, 86, 67.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

San Luis Potosi Occupied by the French—Departure of Juarez—Uraga Routed at Morelia—Fighting About Tampico—Juarez' Adherents Imperious—Ten Thousand Rifles Intended for the Confederates Bought by the Governor of Matamoras—Movements of the French Army.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 11, 1864.

The last news received here from Mexico is very disastrous for the Liberal cause, and the Regency party are full of exultation, Juarez having left San Luis Potosi, but for what place was not exactly known—most likely Monterey. His departure took place on the 18th ult., and according to the Franco-Mexican papers, was effected with the utmost secrecy, the President of the Mexican Republic being only accompanied by some domestics armed, but having no soldiers or army with him. This may, perhaps, have originated the report that Vidaurri refused him an asylum in the State of which he is Governor, if he came with any forces—Vidaurri having refused him an asylum, it is said, unless he came alone and unarmed.

Mejia entered San Luis on the 24th ult., without meeting any resistance, and sent word of the fact to the Government at Mexico City, the news being received there on the 30th, and a communication of the event being sent as quick as possible, for transmission to France by the English mail steamer *Clyde*, which left Vera Cruz on the 2d of January.

The *Eco del Comercio* of Vera Cruz, of the 31st ult., gives a detailed account of the whole affair, embracing the following official document:

MEXICO, Dec. 30, 1863.

To His Excellency D. José M. Gutierrez Estrada, Paris, 108 Rue de Pepiniere.

To day, at 11, the Regency received an official information from Gen. Mejia, at San Luis, dated the 27th, at 6 o'clock, in which he sends word that he occupied that city on the 24th, without resistance, and on the morning of the above-named day, at 4 o'clock, he was attacked in it by the forces of Durango and Zacatecas, who had made a junction on the preceding day. The action lasted four hours. They were driven back and pursued for three leagues, losing all their artillery, some of it rifled pieces, all their wagons, equipments, and several prisoners being taken, among them a battalion of sappers and miners, a Lieutenant-Colonel and two flags. Col. Saint sends word from Leon of having routed the few that remained of the forces defeated at Morelia, belonging to Uraga, taking from them all they had. The wishes of His Imperial Majesty are fulfilled. Publish this news in Orizaba.

JOSE M. ARROYO.

The flight of Juarez and the occupation of San Luis by the Franco-Mexicans is not the only disaster that the Liberals have lately sustained. The Mexican Gens. Uraga, Tapia, Berriozabal, Antillon and Iglesias having united their forces, amounting, according to the calculations of their opponents, to about 8,000 men, made a flank movement intending to surprise Morelia, which was occupied by the Franco-Mexican force under Marquez. Marquez, it seems, however, had information of what was going to take place and employed himself several days before the Liberal forces appeared, in fortifying the city as well as he could, throwing up earthworks and planting cannon on these hurried intrenchments. The attack was made on the 17th, early in the morning, and after some hours' hard fighting the Liberals were forced to retreat with heavy losses, their opponents boasting of having taken 1,000 prisoners, 11 pieces of artillery and a vast number being left killed and wounded. Of the Mexican Generals, Iglesias is reported to have been killed, and the others, Uraga, Tapia, Camano and Berriozabal, wounded. The account of the affair received here comes through Franco-Mexican channels, contained in the official dispatch transmitted to the Regency; but it is evident that the Liberal forces behaved with great gallantry, for they penetrated into the public square, and were only driven out after some hard fighting. The Franco-Mexican General, Marquez, was wounded severely in the cheek by a musket ball, but it was expected would soon recover. The Liberals retreated, says the same account, in the direction of Maraoatio, and according to the above official dispatch of the Regency, were again routed by Col. Saint.

The plan of the Liberals, it appears, was to avoid an engagement with the mass of the Franco-Mexican army, putting themselves in their flank, so as to seize the first opportunity of striking a successful blow against one of its wings, and thus to be able to enter the valley of Mexico, and then attempt to besiege or even take the Capital, an event which would have had a tremendous effect in the public mind, both in their own country and abroad. For this purpose, whilst Doblado with his forces penetrated into the interior as far as Lagos and Aquascalientes, drawing after him the greater part of the allied forces, Uraga and Berriozabal with theirs, made the attack upon Morelia, which, although it turned out unsuccessful, does not militate against the strategy of the movement.

It appears that the Juarist Governor of Matamoras, Serna, has just bought 10,000 rifles brought from Europe. The report was that they were intended *for the Confederates*, but the Captain of the ship in which they were brought from Europe having learned, on going up the Rio Grande, that Brownsville was occupied by the Federal troops, offered them for sale to the Governor of Matamoros, by whom they were bought. The former Juarist Governor of Matamoros, Ruiz, who was deprived of his office at the late troubles in that city, Serna superseding him, was staying at Tula. It would be difficult to say whether Juarez's Government approved, or not, of the late violent changes in that city.

The following places have given in their act of adhesion to the Regency: Queretaro, San Juan de Rio, Claya, Santa Maria, Penamiller, Tolliman, San Antonio de Bernal, Tolimanejo, various missions of the district of Tolliman, Malinaltepec, Ixcateopan, and other towns in the district of Morelos and Tocatepec, in the department of Puebla.

In the valley of Mexico there had been a fight between the French detachment stationed there and the Liberals of Ajusco, in which the latter were defeated, leaving according to the French accounts, from fifty to sixty killed and wounded.

Among the passengers in the English mail steamer *Clyde*, which arrived here a few days ago from Vera Cruz, on her return voyage to St. Thomas, was M. de Saligny, the late French Minister at Mexico, who is on his way back to Europe with his newly married bride. The lady whom he has married is a Mexican, and the ceremony took place in the chapel of the archiepiscopal residence, the Archbishop of Mexico, Labastida, officiating. Gens. Almonte and Blanco acted as fathers to the bridegroom, and Gen. Salas, a member of the Regency, and the former Minister of State, Señor Lanzas, as fathers to the bride, Doña Luz Ortoz.

Among the late arrivals at Vera Cruz, from Europe, was Padre Miranda, one of the deputation that went to Europe to offer the crown to Archduke Maximilian. He is said to have brought back very favorable news with respect to the intentions of the Archduke, who, it was concluded at Vera Cruz by those enthusiastic for the new order of things, would set out for Mexico as soon as he received the favorable news that would be carried by the English steamer.

A lamentable accident occurred at Matanzas a few days ago, whilst firing a salute from the castle in response to the United States steamer *Powhatan*, which had just entered that port. The powder, which was by the side of the soldiers who were firing, exploded, by which six recruits and an officer were injured—two of the former rather severely, the officer only slightly.

LARA.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. Birge, New-Orleans; Wm. B. Eaton, U. S. Navy, and James G. Stevens, Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Commodore J. C. Howell, U. S. Navy; Capt. C. F. Lewis, One Hundred and Nineteenth N. Y. Volunteers; Col. H. Wells, N. Y.; Wm. Searle, Liverpool, England; and Wm. Mason, Havana, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. C. Abbott, Montreal; M. W. Billmyer, Philadelphia; Wm. H. Walker, Buffalo; and R. A. Robinson, Louisville, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wm. H. Low, Rondout; Wm. S. Snodgrass, Philadelphia; O. W. Child, Tarrytown; Jno. Boyd, Toronto, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Geo. Abel, Poughkeepsie, and A. Pettibone, U. S. Navy, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

MORE ABOUT THACKERAY.

In continuation of our notice of Thackeray in the Times of last week, we add to the biographical details and estimate of his character then presented a few illustrations of the peculiar turn of his writings, and some anecdotes of the man, gathered from various sources, together with the more striking remarks of the London Press on occasion of his death.

Thackeray once, during a season, was a contributor to an American periodical, the *Corsair*, published in this City. It was in 1839 when the young literateur was first rising into notice in the columns of *Fraser's Magazine*. The *Corsair* was edited by Willis and Porter, and depended very much for its interest upon the foreign letters of the former and of Thackeray. Willis resumed his *Pencillings* in England, and Thackeray wrote from Paris. There is an excellent vein in these papers, which display maturity of thought, delicacy of feeling, and that nicety of style which even then characterized the author. Several things in them are worth remembering. At the conclusion of the first letter, which carries us very pleasantly across the Channel from London to Boulogne, there is a noticeable allusion to his literary fortunes at the time.

"O editor of the *Corsair*," he writes. "I believe your public is too wise to care much for us poor devils, and our personal vanities and foolishness; only too good is it to receive with some show of kindness the works which we from time to time, urged by the lack of coin and pressure of butchers' bills, are constrained to send abroad. What feelings we may have in finding good friends and listeners far, far away—in receiving from beyond seas kind crumbs of comfort for our hungry vanities, which at home, God wot, get little of this delightful food—in gaining fresh courage and hope, *for pursuing a calling of which the future is dreary and the present but hard.* All these things, O *Corsair*, had better be meditated by the author in private."

In one of these papers there is a manly condemnation of the pantheism then in vogue in Paris, in a notice of George Sand, which shows the writer's reverential spirit was not dulled by familiarity with the world:

"Mrs. Sand proclaims *her* truth—that we need a new Messiah, and that the Christian religion is no more! O awful, awful name of God! Light unbearable! Mystery unfathomable! Vastness immeasurable!—who are these who come forward to explain the mystery, and gaze unblushing into the depths of the light, and measure the immeasurable vastness to a hair? O name that God's people of old did fear to utter! O light that God's prophet would have perished had he seen! Who are these that are now so familiar with it? Women truly, for the most part weak women—weak in intellect, but marvelously strong in faith—women who step down to the people with stately step and voice of authority, and deliver their two-penny tablets, as if there were some divine authority for the wretched nonsense recorded there!"

There was a natural vein of piety and amiability in Thackeray, which one would not look for in a writer whose pen was so constantly employed in description and satire of heartless vices and follies. Here and there it crops out in his books as a tender shoot from the rough bark, indicating the generous nature within; not often, but as frequently as his genuine Englishman's hatred of sentiment would permit. As he grew older he felt privileged to express such feelings more freely, and they are the charm of many of his pages. In these early Paris letters there is a sketch which would do honor to the best powers of Hood or Dickens in this line. It is an account of a visit to the female prison of Saint Lazare, where an Italian singing-master of some note had taught the inmates music. He went to hear the poor creatures sing at a mass in the chapel of the place. The service was shabby, and made no favorable impression upon the visitor, but he is quick to recognize any traits of goodness in these unhappy outcasts, who are still women in his eyes. He cannot but see the wild spirit of unrest in the place; but he finds some flowers of tenderness.

"The musicians, however, appeared to be pretty tranquil; they pursue their study with vast industry, we were told, and give up the two hours of sunshine and exercise allotted to them in order to practice these hymns and choruses. I think the prettiest sight I saw in the place was a pair of prisoners, a grown woman with a placid face, who had her arm around the neck of a young girl; they were both singing together off the same music book, and in the intervals seemed to be fond and affectionate toward each other."

He moralizes on this tenderness, questions whether better music is sung out of better hearts with gilded prayer-books in genteeler churches, and afterward in a visit to the English Chapel, where he found the very pink of the fashion, recurs to the subject:

"Well, let us be thankful that we have been brought up not as our neighbors are: miserable sinners we are, it is true, but then there are sinners and sinners, degrees, look you, and differences. I wonder what the differences are, and whether with her ease, her comforts, her education, such as it is, her freedom from temptation, her ladyship in satin will weigh much lighter than yonder poor girl, whose birthright has been want and crime, and who so far as the breakage of the eighth and one or two other commandments, has never known the meaning of repentance. There are those poor devils—the grown sinner and the little one—embracing each other, smiling on each other, and singing hymns out of the same book. I don't know where I have seen anything more touching or beautiful; there is a sort of homely sublimity about them; it is more beautiful, yea, than any Lady Ambassadress in her pew surrounded by a whole body of diplomatists; more sublime than the Bishop himself and the beadle stalking before him."

It is in such passages as these that the author indicates his calling, in its amiable relation to the world through its kind and benevolent teachings. "Is the glory of Heaven," he asks at the close of a beautiful tribute to the religious genius of Addison, "to be sung only by gentlemen in black coats? Must the truth be only espoused in gown and surplice, and out of those two vestments can nobody preach it? Commend me to this dear preacher without orders—this parson in the tye-wig."

Of the regular pulpit we may suppose that he was sometimes impatient. Once in this City, after listening to an eminent preacher of the Episcopal Church, he commended his efforts, but remarked: "What a pity it is the sermon was ever introduced into the service,—that we cannot have that noble Liturgy without it."

Thackeray had the charge of cynicism in his writings too often brought to his notice not to feel its force—at least as a stumbling block in the way of popular favor. There are passages in his works where he notices the accusation and seeks to parry it; but his happiest reply was in a humorous allusion to the reproach in a speech at a public dinner given to him at Edinburgh, in 1857.

"If this kind of reception," said he, "is to continue—if such hospitality is to go on—if I am to be feasted every day in this way, or in a way almost equally good—allow me to say that, with these dinners, and with this kindness and this hospitality, you are taking my bread out of my mouth. It is quite an error to suppose that I am a man possessing any benevolent feelings, or any generous sympathies with my fellow-creatures. My business is to find out snobbishness, and meanness and vulgarity, and base motives in all the people among whom I go. I read in scores and scores of valuable critical works that such is my only task; that such is the dreary occupation of my existence. It is said that if I try to speak of a good man, I render him absurd and mean and vulgar; and of a good woman, that she, too, is foolish and vapid and insignificant: that it is only with agreeable vice that somehow or other my business in life lies, and, in fine, that to picture wickedness and selfishness and meanness is my task. I know that this must be true because I read it a very short time ago in a Liverpool newspaper; and not only in a Liverpool newspaper, but in a Liverpool newspaper which was quoting a Scotch newspaper. This Scotch newspaper announced these facts which I have been mentioning. 'Catch this fellow,' says the Scotch newspaper, 'saying anything about anybody;' and the Liverpool newspaper which prigged my lecture backed up the opinion of the Scotch critic. 'Catch him praising anybody or saying anything good of anybody.' He loves nothing that is lovable; he praises nothing that is praisable. And yet I thought that in those lectures, which some of you were pleased to come and hear, I had certainly not praised some monarchs who had lived hundreds of years back, but I had praised Burke, and Reynolds, and Goldsmith, and Johnson, and the literary men, the men of art and the men of science, the good men of the time, whom I value more than the Star and Garter wearers of those days."

It was at this visit to Edinburgh that Aytoun, the tory editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, on being asked his opinion of Thackeray's unpalatable lectures on the Georges, is said to have replied: "H-m—better have stuck to the Jeameses!"

The first suggestion of these opinions on the Georges, appeared in *Punch* several years before the delivery of the lectures. It was at the time their statues were prepared for the new parliament palace. "We have been favored," said the periodical, "by a young lady connected with the Court, with copies of the inscriptions which are to be engraven under the images of those Stars of Brunswick." They were all sufficiently satirical; but the severity lay in the truth. The first and the last were the most pointed. This was for

George the First—Star of Brunswick.
He preferred Hanover to England.
He preferred two hideous Mistresses to a beautiful and Innocent Wife.
He hated Arts and despised Literature;
But He liked train-oil in his salads,
And gave an enlightened patronage to bad oysters.
And he had Walpole as a Minister:
Consistent in his Preference for every kind of Corruption.

George III. is made to say, among other things:

Ireland I risked, and lost America:
But dined on legs of mutton every day.

And there are some pathetic lines at the close, concerning the "crazy old blind man in Windsor Tower," never stirring while his great guns are roaring triumph, and all England is thrilled with joy at the victory over Napoleon.

The inscription for George IV. is one of the most pointed satires of its class ever written:

Georgius Ultimus.
He left an example for age and for youth to avoid,
He never acted well by Man or Woman,
And was as false to his Mistress as to his Wife.
He deserted his Friends and his Principles.
He was so ignorant that he could scarcely spell;
But he had some skill in Cutting out Coats,
And an undeniable Taste for Cookery.
He built the Palaces of Brighton and Buckingham,
And for these qualities and Proofs of Genius,
An admiring Aristocracy
Christened him the "First Gentleman in Europe."
Friends, respect the King whose Statue is here,
And the generous Aristocracy who admired him.

The English journals have all their discriminating word of eulogy of Thackeray, tempered by a certain restrained sense of decorum, as if they were governed by the precepts and practice of the author of whom they write, and feared to taint the page with the semblance of affectation. One remarks how the author of *Vanity Fair* made his way to fame "by the sheer and unaided strength of his own intellect," unhelped by cliques or puffers; another, how he never overrated the value of the popularity which he acquired, but "honored learned labor far above the ingenious and pleasant sorts of composition by which the favor of the world is secured," alluding to his fidelity and painstaking in such works as *Esmond;* another couples him with Fielding. All have their word of the essential kindness of his disposition under the exterior—in his writings more than in his conversation—of the satirist.

The fine and powerful qualities of Thackeray's understanding, the strength of intellect which controlled the emotions of the heart, the sensibility which softened the impetuous will and unflinching judgment, are now, as we thought they would be, generally recognized by the London critics. Horace tells us that there were men in his day—brother authors he had probably in view—who resented the burden of a superior genius weighing down upon them from a higher station, and protected their self-love by depreciation and calumny of the excellence which oppressed them. When death comes, he adds, the man who was the subject of envy will be loved. *Extinctus amabitur idem,* which Bacon in his essays has finely heightened—"Death openeth the gate to good fame and extinguisheth envy." So all the authors of England now join in the literary apotheosis of Thackeray. The *Spectator* pays this tribute to his genius in a few comprehensive, suggestive sentences:

"We are told in the life of Miss Bronte, that her first words after standing for some time before Lawrence's likeness of Thackeray, were, 'And there came up a lion out of Judah.' She meant that the face expressed first of all to her mind a deep 'rage' at the treachery of human nature, in which a generous nobility and also a destructive fever of almost animal spite were blended in equal proportions. And she spoke with a true literary instinct. The peculiar power of Thackeray's genius lies in the strange effervescence of these widely different elements, a profound tenderness of feeling, a pathos of more than feminine delicacy and more than masculine comprehensiveness, with a power of cynical fury, which is always impelling him to spring upon the selfishness and duplicities of human nature, and tear them to pieces before our eyes in that transport of retributive passion which the lion symbolizes to the imagination."

Charlotte Bronte, who elsewhere speaks of Thackeray as "a Titan of mind," seems to have been much fascinated with his genius. In her published letters there are various notices of the man and his writings, exhibiting their influence over her; though she by no means always agreed with his opinions. The reader of Mrs. Gaskell's Memoir will remember Miss Bronte's appearance in London at one of Thackeray's lectures at Willis' Rooms in 1857, when Thackeray met her at the entrance and led her to his mother, whom the author of *Jane Eyre* describes as "a fine, handsome, young-looking old lady," and who has survived her son. Perhaps Miss Bronte's description of the well-known engravings from the Lawrence portrait just alluded to, written in 1853, is as good an account of the man as any of the critics have to offer. "To me the broad brow seems to express intellect. Certain lines about the nose and cheek betray the satirist and cynic; the mouth indicates a child-like simplicity—perhaps even a degree of irresoluteness, inconsistency—weakness, in short, but a weakness not unamiable. The engraving seems to me very good. A certain, not quite Christian expression—'not to put too fine a point upon it'—an expression of *spite*, most vividly marked in the original, is here softened, and perhaps a little—a very little—of the power has escaped in this ameliorating process."

Another London journal, the *Reader*, which associates in its pages as contributors many of the most eminent literary friends of Thackeray, remarks how much power "all that portion of the earth that is reached by our English tongue" is at the beginning of this year deprived of by the death of the great master.

"What the loss is to the land at large and to the British literature of our epoch who can at present tell? No more in periodicals or in books shall we expect new issues of that charming, graceful, exact and transparent English, the fountain of which we would have kept for ever flowing, if only that we might be kept in mind of the possibility of the classic use of our tongue in an age of slip-slop and scores of competing mannerisms. No more, over new pages of this inimitable English, shall we follow the humors, the experiences, the characteristic trains of reflection of that brave, original, knowing and finely-cultured mind—here provoked to laughter by the wildest farce, there touched in our finer nerves by some sudden stroke of the pensive or the sad, or now almost alarmed at the savageness of the satire, or made to wince at feeling ourselves seen through, and our deceits detected. * * All in all, in Thackeray British literature has lost a man the precise like of whom had never preceded him, and will never again be seen. Thinking of the combination of qualities that existed in him, we may well speak of his as a genius in many respects unique in the entire range of British literary history."

Nor are his amiable personal qualities, his "quaint and secret acts of charity," forgotten. "The anecdotes that one hears of him in this respect," says this writer, "how he would fold up a sovereign or two, put them inside a book, and then wrap the book up in paper and address it, so that in case he should be out when the expected acquaintance who wanted the little help called for it, his servant might not know the exact purpose of the call; or how, again, he would inclose a few sovereigns in a pill-box, and leave them with a poor old-lady patient who wanted that kind of medicine most, with the inscription outside, 'to be taken one at a time'—these anecdotes have all a certain characteristic air of Thackeray."

The *Saturday Review*, which has a certain character to maintain of philosophical indifferentism, and which affects superiority to the interests of all persons, dead or alive, is not thrown off its balance by the suddenness of this calamity, doubly felt by its imposing contrast with the season of festivity at which it occurred. It does justice, however, to the character of the man, and with much ingenuity displays and seeks to account for the apparently contradictory qualities in his writings:

"Superficial critics often attributed to Mr. Thackeray the bitter and sarcastic tendency which they imagined that they discovered in his writings. His friends, on the other hand, influenced perhaps by their knowledge of his personal character, received from his works an opposite impression. His satirical acuteness contrasted oddly, and yet pleasantly, with an invincible credulity in every form and every pretence of goodness. The hero of the day, especially if his merits were philanthropic or religious, always commanded his momentary belief and admiration. Innate diffidence or modesty inclined him to exaggerate the greatness of good men and of those who professed to be good. In real life, and sometimes in literary composition, he was unduly tolerant of impostors, whom he was far too honest to imitate. *The sarcastic quality of his writings represented the reaction of his judgment against his impulses, and it also arose, in part, from an almost feminine impatience of harshness and wrong.*"

This certainly is very well put, and offers a key to many of the peculiarities of the Thackeray temperament. When an author is written about in this way, we may be sure that he is not a mere machine; but a composite production of nature whose spontaneous workings is genius. The reviewer has also a just remark of his style and the infusion into it of the classical element: "His habitual cultivation of the niceties of language taught him to appreciate, in his maturer years, the classical studies which he had too much undervalued in his youth. He sometimes said that his highest aspiration would be to produce a few short poems as finished and perfect as the Odes of Horace."

Punch, the journal to which Thackeray owed so much of his fame at the start, and whose pages none of its contributors did more to enrich, might be supposed to be the loudest of those eulogists, is content with a simple expression in a few fine sentences of feeling for the loss of a dear friend:

"Though of late he had ceased to give other aid than suggestion and advice, he was a constant member of our council, and sat with us on the eighth day from that which has saddened England's Christmas. Let the brilliancy of his trained intellect, the terrible strength of his satire, the subtlety of his wit, the richness of his humor, and catholic range of his calm wisdom, be themes for others; the mourning friends who inscribe these lines to his memory think of the affectionate nature, the cheerful companionship, the large heart and open hand, the simple courteousness and the endearing frankness of a brave, true, honest gentleman, whom no pen but his own could depict as those who knew him would desire."

In another journal, one of the famous *Punch* men, Mr. Tom Taylor, in a letter to the Manchester *Guardian*, pays his personal tribute to the departed author and friend. He speaks, in addition to much of his genius, of the kindness of his manners, of the "good, generous and unselfish actions" of which his life was made up.

"Perhaps," says this writer, "there never was a man who was more freely resorted to by the needy and the helpless of his literary confraternity; and certainly there was no man who ever recognized more fully the claims of such brotherhood. I can hardly command myself yet to write of Thackeray's sweet and amiable manners as a companion, guest, or host; of the playfulness of his wit, the charm of his manner, the gentleness of his voice, the sweetness of his smile. There was much of the child about him at such times, as there was always something childlike in his calm, candid face, and soft, bright eyes."

So the critics all end in praise of the man, feeling that in the presence of death the virtues are above the talents. The exhibition is highly creditable to the press of England. Seldom has so beautiful a tribute been paid to departed genius.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Heroic Deed of a Fireman.

An exempt fireman gives the following graphic account of the death of George W. Burridge, of Engine Co. No. 42, at the late fire in Duane-street, and thrillingly details the heroic conduct of Mr. Wm. Corgan, assistant foreman of the same company. The company were stationed to the rear of the building, on Reade-street. The engine was put to work, and the hose got on a twelve-inch wall, which ran parallel with the building on fire, and which wall was fifty feet in height from the area or yard below. Mr. Burridge had the pipe, by which he directed a stream into one of the upper windows of the building on fire. After some time it became apparent that the rear wall would fall. Orders came for No. 42 to back down. Poor Burridge at this moment, while in the act of shifting the pipe to a brother member, came in contact with the stream, which, being very powerful, knocked him off the wall into the abyss below. The rear wall of the building on fire was then crumbling and apparently going to fall. The members commenced to run toward Reade-street. At this time the Assistant Foreman of No. 42, Mr. William Corgan, got upon the wall, immediately tied the drag-rope around himself, gave the end to some of the members of the Company and others on the wall, lowered himself into the abyss below, disengaged himself from the rope, tied it around poor Burridge, placed the body in a perpendicular position with the back against the wall, and cried out to them above to hoist up, which they did, and got the body safely over the wall. Mr. Corgan was now placed in a terrible position, the rear wall, five or six stories in height, about to fall on him, and no means of escape. On looking around him he saw a high wall toward the eastern side, surmounted by an iron railing. To get over this wall was his only chance for life. He succeeded in reaching the top, and was just getting over the rails when the walls fell, and, as supposed by all present, the brave Corgan was killed. They were about to commence extracting him from the ruins, when of a sudden he made his appearance among his brother firemen. Among the many heroic deeds performed by our firemen, there are few that parallel this one of Corgan's.

Running the Rockaway Blockade.

SHARP PRACTICE OF A SLOOP CAPTAIN.

The Captain of a certain sloop, running between this City and Rockaway, recently perpetrated some very sharp practice on parties who attempted to convert him into a blockade-runner. When in New-York, on several occasions the Captain had made public boasts of the speed of his craft, of his familiarity with every inch of the Eastern shore of Virginia, and of his ability to sail in with his eyes shut. Some men doing business on South-street, and who, it is suspected, have made successful ventures to the South, hearing of all this, approached him with inducements to load his sloop and run the blockade. Three times was he approached, twice refusing, and finally, on being promised a share in the profits and indemnity for the sloop should she be taken, he assented. The cargo was genuine, boots, shoes, &c. &c. The sloop was loaded and apparently attracted no attention from the authorities. It was arranged that she should slide out on a dark night. The night came, the Captain had been previously dined and wined and wished a *bon voyage*. Off he slid, and all was well, the consignors jubilant and in expectancy of heavy profits. But the Captain sailed straight for Rockaway, where he discharged his cargo and confiscated it to himself! The next day the shippers were made cognizant of the fact, and notwithstanding their indignation, were and are, of course, powerless. To prosecute they dare not; that to them would be ruin. So they have merely to reflect upon the great wrong they were attempting to commit, and if reflection makes them better and wiser men the $7,000 the Captain has made and the tens of thousands they have lost, are well made and well lost. The names of the parties are not made public.

Blockade Running.

A gentleman from Nassau, who is well informed in regard to blockade-runners and running there, states that seamen are paid sixty dollars a month, in gold; that freight to Wilmington, where most of the vessels go, is one hundred and forty dollars a ton, payable in gold, and in advance; that those who successfully make one round trip, which occupies, on an average, three weeks, can afford to lose vessel and cargo on the next, so immense is the profit. All the blockade-running vessels are painted lead color, and all are piloted by Northern pilots, whose pay is enormous. Since the active and successful efforts to prevent shipments from this port have been taken, the plan has been adopted, and is being carried out, to send goods hence to Canada per railroad. Large quantities have recently, it is stated, been forwarded to St. John's, whence they are shipped to Nassau.

Prominent Movement for the Re-election of President Lincoln.

FORMATION OF THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

Several meetings of prominent and influential citizens have been held at Clinton Hall during the week just passed, at which an organization has been effected by representatives from every Ward in the City, called "The Union Lincoln Association," which has for its prime object the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States.

At the meeting on Monday evening last, Hon. Simeon Draper, who had previously been selected as presiding officer, appeared and took his seat. In thanking his friends for the honor conferred on him, he took occasion to review the political horizon at the present time, and assured his friends that the safest course which could be now pursued was the continuance of the present Executive. Among other pertinent remarks, Mr. Draper said "that it was our duty at the present time not only to see that black men were made free, but that white men should not be made slaves." [Great cheering.] He said, in accepting their invitation to preside over their deliberations and exertions, it was especially with the understanding that this organization should not conflict with any other Union Association now in existence, or to be formed hereafter; and he pledged himself to be with them at all times, and to go as far as any other man for the honorable accomplishment of their purpose.

The whole of Mr. Draper's speech, which was about half an hour's duration, was received with much enthusiasm.

This Association, which was privately formed, has already become a body numbering hundreds. We understand the principal headquarters is in this City, and that there is to be auxiliary bodies in every County in the State, each to be represented by delegates to the General Association.

The final organization will be effected at the Clinton Hall, this evening. The gentleman who furnished this information was unable to state whether the public would be admitted; but said he presumed there would be no objections.

From the character and social status of the persons engaged in this movement, it will probably prove one of great importance.

Trial of John B. Holmes for Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—BEFORE JUSTICE LEONARD.

The case of John B. Holmes, indicted for the homicide of Policeman Gourley, was concluded yesterday. Mr. Hall closed the case on the part of the people. He said that all the police were looking to this case with interest, because it involved the question of their protection. He conceded that Officer Gourley had no right to arrest the prisoner, but that was not a justification of his crime in stabbing the officer. It was prisoner's duty to have gone peaceably to the Station-house, and if he was wronged, to seek redress afterward in a proper manner. He appealed to the jury to protect the lives of the police—a class who fared hard and ran many risks for the protection of citizens.

After a charge from Justice Leonard, the jury retired, and shortly returned with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

The Suffering Poor.

Very few in comfortable circumstances understand much about the destitution that exists at present in our City. "The poor," said the Saviour, "ye have always with you." This is peculiarly the case in our own midst. Families daily literally freeze and starve to death, while there are hundreds of others whose circumstances are pitiful in the extreme. The class most needy at present are those whose circumstances were once good, but who are now down in the world. Such scarcely ever spread out their wants before the world—they are too sensitive for that. If they are ever the recipients of charity they are sought out by those whose mission it is to minister to the afflicted and destitute. Only a few weeks since a husband and wife were placed in the same grave, who died of want rather than ask alms. And this is only one case of hundreds that are daily transpiring. Physicians, undertakers, ministers, and private individuals could relate scenes the most heartrending in respect to those who are the most worthy and deserving, and who, if some kind friend would take them by the hand, would again rise to position and usefulness in the world.

There is also a large number of needy soldiers' families among us, cut off, for various reasons, from the systematized charities of our City. Many of them feel bitterly the pressure of the high prices of articles of consumption. While the husband was in the army he was drawing his pay, and sending a part of it, at least, to his family. They were also receiving a weekly stipend from the city relief fund; so that they were really in comfortable circumstances. As soon, however, on account of sickness or other causes, as they were discharged, their pay stopped, and also the city relief for their families—leaving them in circumstances of privation and want. Seek out the families of soldiers in our city, and you will find the husband maimed, wounded, or so emaciated as to be unable to earn the first penny. The rent is staring them in the face, the coal-box is empty, the threadbare clothing falls away in pieces at a time, where the next meal is to come from is unknown, while sickness preys upon one or more members of the family, and the heartless landlord threatens to lodge them into the street.

The City, through its official managers, is paying out a vast deal of money for this purpose, but there are hundreds of exceptional cases that cannot be brought, for the time being, within the line of their established conditions. While the cold, pinching weather is upon us, we cannot allow these families to await the uncertainty of red tape and various political influences. There is not a moment to spare. Much is done by individual effort, but there is need of some well-arranged systematized plan to meet the present condition of the class we have described. Our soldiers upon the battle-field are mostly in Winter quarters, and as comfortable as they can be under the circumstances. The work of the hour is the caring for the families of those who have gone forth to "do or die" upon the battle-field.

Fort Lafayette Military Commission.

The officers comprising the Military Commission recently appointed by Major-Gen. Dix to examine into, and report upon the cases of those persons other than prisoners of war and convicts at present confined in Forts Lafayette and Warren, yesterday morning proceeded to Fort Lafayette by the steamer *Henry Burden*, and organized for the transaction of business. The Commission comprises the following officers: Col. M. S. Howe, Third United States cavalry; Major F. T. Dent, Fourth United States cavalry; Capt. Royal T. Frank, Eighth United States infantry. Major John A. Bolles, A. D. C., Judge Advocate.

A very general misapprehension seems to prevail in reference to the duties of the Commission. A precisely similar board was appointed by the Secretary of War in 1862—Gen. Dix and Judge Pierrepont constituting the same. The Commission has at present no jurisdiction, save as a Court of Inquiry. Their orders are to ascertain, and report what persons now in confinement should, in their judgment, be released or brought to trial, and whether said prisoners are legitimately amenable to the civil or to the military powers. It is the design of the Commission to hold regular daily sessions at Fort Lafayette. As yet the details of their transactions are withheld from the public.

Fire in Water-street—Loss Over $40,000.

Soon after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the upper floors of the four-story brick buildings Nos. 643 and 645 Water-street. Before the firemen could get to work, the flames had obtained so much headway that all hopes of saving the buildings and contents were abandoned, and thenceforth their efforts were mostly confined to saving the adjoining property. The numbers above named were, in fact, one building, and, with their contents, are a total loss.

The first floor and basement were occupied by Mr. E. B. Brown as a brass foundry. He also owned the buildings. His estimated loss on stock, machinery and buildings is $25,000. He is insured for $15,250, which sum is equally divided in the American Exchange, Relief, Globe, Harmony and Broadway Insurance Companies.

The second floor was occupied by Mr. Jas. Lyons, machinist. His loss is $10,000, upon which there is no insurance.

The third floor was occupied by Messrs. Brown & Platt, manufacturers of steel umbrella frames. Their damage to stock and fixtures is about $6,000. They are insured for $3,000 in the Home Insurance Company, of New-Haven, Conn.

The fourth floor was occupied by Mr. Marinus Willetts, manufacturers of steel wires for umbrellas. He was damaged on stock and fixtures to the extent of $500; no insurance. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. Fire Marshal Baker is investigating the case.

Disaster in the Lower Bay.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER VIATOR—DEATH OF THE SECOND MATE FROM EXHAUSTION.

The schooner *Viator*, of Bridgewater, N. S., Capt. L. G. Robbins, from Salt Cay 6th inst., with a cargo of 6,000 bushels salt, consigned to Darrell & Co., and the vessel to Daniel Starr, was totally lost yesterday morning on Romer Shoals. The Captain and crew, eight in all, were taken off, after great exertions, by the pilot boats *Moses H. Grinnell No. 1*, and *Fannie No. 17*, and were brought to this City. The *Moses H. Grinnell* makes the following report: Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864, commenced with a gale from W. N. W.; left the City at 11 A. M., with four pilots, as follows: Messrs. Connor, Carey, Rush, and Morley, and when off Romer Shoals, at 1 P. M., saw a vessel, bottom up, on the Shoals, which proved to be the *Viator*, from Turk's Island, bound to New-York, loaded with salt, consigned to Daniel Starr. The crew were saved by the yawls of the *Moses H. Grinnell No. 1*, and *Fannie No. 17*. (These two boats are named after father and daughter.)

The following are the names of the persons taken: Capt. L. G. Robbins, First Officer, Lambert Fodolph; Second Officer, William Clark, (dead;) seamen, Wm. Horne, James Tobin, Andrew M. Foster, James Jamieson. The *Viator* was a new vessel, six months old, 131 tons, and owned at Bridgewater, N. S., by Robt. West, and the Captain is partially insured in Halifax.

Capt. Robbins reports has had very severe weather during the passage, and on the 19th inst., at 11 P. M., off Sandy Hook, encountered a very heavy gale from W. N. W., and while tacking, misstayed and went ashore on Romer Shoals, close to the Stone Beacon, and at 4 A. M. the schooner capsized. While being ashore, an unknown schooner ran into us, knocking a large hole in the side. After remaining on the vessel until 1 P. M., we were taken off by the pilot-boats *Moses H. Grinnell* and *Fannie*, the pilots and crews of both boats using their utmost endeavors to save all. After being transferred on board of the *Grinnell*, Mr. Wm. Clark, a native of Nantucket, who shipped at Turks Island for the run, died immediately from exhaustion.

Improvement of the Broadway Pavement.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, of which Alderman Charles J. Chipp is the Chairman, are to hold their first meeting at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, at No. 8 City Hall, specially to consider the subject of the improvement of the pavement on Broadway. Mayor Gunther's plan, to sprinkle coarse sand and gravel over the pavement, to diminish the risk of slipping, has been referred to this Committee for their consideration. The Committee invite the attention of omnibus, coach and cart owners to this proposition, and would be gratified by the attendance of such parties, and an expression of their opinions upon the subject, and upon any other plans that may be submitted to them. The Committee also desire to receive suggestions, in writing or verbally, and also desire the submission of plans for effecting the desired object.

The Returning Soldiers.

THE INDIFFERENCE OF THE AUTHORITIES TO THEM.

There is a very general disapproval of the indifference with which the veterans, now returning, are treated by the authorities. Men who went away to defence and to danger were parted with amidst cheers and ovations. They come back, having performed the one and encountered the other, to receive welcomes, which were better not extended so half made up are they. It is true that a year or so since there was much of processions, and cheering, and dinners and speechifying, but it then had a good result, not only on the recipients, but on the people at large, and would now. It is humiliating to men who have done bravely and long to come back to the City where they belong, and meet with the indifference they do, especially when they have devoted themselves again to the service of the country. Certainly as veterans they are more deserving of approving ovations and of encouragement than they were as raw and untried volunteers.

Department of the East.

Two hundred and eight recruits, arrived in this city on Tuesday night from Malone, Franklin County, this State, and were at once sent to Fort Schuyler, there to be quartered till disposed of to the different regiments in which they have enlisted. The reason for their being sent here was the crowded state of the barracks at Malone; indeed, the various barracks throughout the State are so crowded that many more recruits are expected here to be quartered. For that purpose barracks are being erected on Hart's Island.

At Fort Porter, Buffalo, there are now some 800 or 900 recruits for the Second New-York Mounted Rifles. There are also at Fort Porter, two companies of the Invalid Corps as permanent guard, commanded by Col. G. S. Jennings.

The following is one among the many frivolous appeals made to Major-Gen. Dix for the purpose of getting soldiers released from the army: Jessie Monroe, a soldier belonging to a Maine regiment, is now on Governor's Island undergoing punishment for the crime of desertion. His mother, Sarah Monroe, makes affidavit that he is incapable of bearing arms, and begs his discharge on the ground that he is suffering from a malady that renders him almost powerless to control himself. The peculiarity of such a malady is that during the Summer months he has an uncontrolable desire to roam about the country, oftentimes unconscious that he is doing so, and in the Winter months he suffers from an inability to move at all. He has been afflicted in this manner ever since early childhood. His mother cannot account for this malady in any other way than when Jessie was an embryo infant she was frightened by a snake. It is needless to say that Gen. Dix pays no attention to such requests.

An order was promulgated yesterday, confirming the finding of the Court-martial, of which Major F. T. Dent, Fourth United States infantry, was President, relative to Assistant Surgeon Warren Webster, U. S. A., who was charged with refusing to deliver up Private Phillip Fitzsimmons, of Company F, Fortieth regiment, New-York Volunteers, who was then in the McDougal General Hospital, at which place Surgeon Webster was in command. He was also charged with refusing to admit Capt. Harmann into any ward of his hospital, though that officer had an order for the arrest of Fitzsimmons from Brig.-Gen. Brown, commanding Fort Schuyler. He was sentenced "to be confined to the limits of the Post for six months, and to be reprimanded in General Orders, by the General commanding the Department." In consideration, however, of his high standing, and his reputation for subordination anterior to the events which led to his trial, the Major-General remitted the sentence to sixty-days confinement within the limits of the Post.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day

Supreme Court, Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 761, 775, 777, 791, 795, 801, 815, 817, 831, 837, 847, 855, 857, 859, 865, 869, 873, 879, 881, 883. *Part II.*—Nos. 541, 794, 589, 955, 1,119, on General Calendar, 84, 102, 128, 154, 214, 260, 274, 332.

Special Term.—Nos. 18, 19, on Demurrer Calendar, 160, 36, 158, 233, 234, 151, 184, 202, 209, 157, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 245, 246, 247, on Calendar issues of Law and Fact.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 299, 89, 211, 148, 310, 155, 226, 398, 56. *Part II.*—Nos. 94, 302, 303, 315, 152, 400, 288, 324, 416, 205, 97, 325 13, 192, 329.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 351, 3199 3139, 3255, 3265, 3267, 2153, 2155, 2991, 2727, 1183, 2815. *Part II.*—Nos. 2154, 2152 2156, 2958, 3224, 3226, 3230, 3232, 3234, 3238, 3240, 3160, 3102, 2882, 3144.

The Proceedings in the Express Case Yesterday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—AT CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardoso.

Stephen T. Clark vs. James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.—*Thomas B. Kingsland* was examined as a witness in the above case yesterday morning. He is the cashier of the *Express*. He was examined by Mr. Cram as follows:

Q.—State to your best knowledge the circulation on any day since you have been with the *Express?* A.—I could not do it.

Q.—Does Hobson make daily reports to you of the City circulation? A.—I get it every morning.

Q.—Are you not in the habit of making a synopsis from the cash book of the different sources of receipts? A.—I do sometimes; I make it every day.

Q.—Have you not before to-day told some one the circulation of the *Express*. A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Is your memory so defective that you could not state the circulation for any day that you have been there? A.—No, I could not state.

Q.—What was the amount of money you received from Hobson for Monday last? A.—Somewhere between $170 and $180.

Q.—At what price is the City circulation sold by Hobson? A.—Two and a quarter cents.

Q.—Could Monday's circulation have exceeded eight thousand? A.—I don't know; that depends upon how near right I was in stating the amount of money I received.

Q.—Are you aware of having made any mistake? A.—I am not.

Q.—Is not the amount stated as the receipts $170 or $180, in part made up of sales over the counter at three cents each? A.—Yes; I believe so.

Q.—If you were right in your statement of the receipts, must not the circulation have been less than 8,000? A.—I could not say how that was.

Q.—Has the circulation of the *Express* increased or decreased latterly? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Will a City circulation of 8,000, with such other circulation and advertisments as it has, pay its expenses? A.—I don't know anything about that; I never made any estimate in regard to 8,000.

After some other questions the examination of this witness ended, and further proceedings were adjourned until Friday next, at 11 o'clock.

United States Circuit Court.—Jan. 14.

Before Judge Shipman.

Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company vs. Wm. Noyes.—This was a suit to restrain defendant from infringing reissued letters patent, granted to complainants for "a new and useful improvement for regulating the pressure of steam in steam-boilers." A preliminary injunction was heretofore granted in this case, and it now came up for a final hearing. The Court said a decree must be entered in this case for the complainants. The objection that they have no existence as a Corporation is not well founded. They became a corporation under the laws of New-York, and have never been dissolved. Whether they have done or omitted to do anything by reason of which they might be liable to be dissolved, in proceedings taken against them for that purpose, is immaterial here to inquire. I have no doubt the patent is a good and valid one. The invention is useful and meritorious. It has been sustained after a full and laborious trial at law, and with the verdict rendered on that trial I was and still am, after mature deliberation, satisfied. Let a decree be entered making the injunction perpetual.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard

In the Matter of the Discharge of Richard Murphy.—Petitioner discharged.

Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Van Vleck et al.—Motion denied.

James R. Kilbe vs. Margaret Kilbe.—Reference ordered to hear and determine.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 20, 1864.

$6,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s	102½	1000	Hud. R. R. Sc.	93
50,000	do	102¼	1200	Reading R.	117⅜
2,000	U.S. 6s, '81 Cou.	105⅝	300	do	117⅜
4,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Co.	95	200	do	b30. 118⅜
3,000	U.S. 5s, '74, C.	99½	400	do	b10. 118
43,000	U. S. 6s, 1y.c.	102¾	200	do	b10. 117¾
1,000	Virginia State 6s	47	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	87¾
30,000	Mo. State 6s	68½	1000	do	87½
5,000	do	b60 70	200	do	b30 88¼
4,000	Cal. State 7s	125	100	M. S. & N. I. G'd	138
15,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36½	50	Ill. Cen. F. S.	b10. 123⅝
1,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	110½	100	do	122
2,000	Buf., N.Y. & E. 1m.	104¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	opg. 134
5,000	do	104	500	do	b30. 134
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	115	500	do	133½
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	104	2500	do	133
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	108¾	2050	do	132⅝
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	100	do	b5 132⅝
3,000	Tol. & W. 1 M. Ex.	102	200	do	s30. 133⅜
16,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107	50	do	b20. 133⅜
10,000	Clev. & P. 4th	82	3000	Cleve. & Pitts	116
10,000	Penins. R. 1st M.	88	1000	do	116⅜
5,000	McGr. W. 1st M.	92½	300	do	s60. 116
160	Am. Exc. Bank	108	100	do	s60. 116⅜
250	Chatham Bank	100	200	do	s60. 116¼
30	Bank of the Repub.	103	300	do	116⅛
35	Hanover Bank	98	1500	do	116⅜
20,000	Am. Gold	158⅞	400	do	b15. 117
200	Canton Co.	34	100	do	s30. 116⅜
100	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	175½	300	do	b10. 117
100	Central Coal Co.	64½	350	Gal. & Chi. R.	117⅜
300	do	s30 64	500	do	b10. 117⅜
100	do	b10 65	200	do	b10. 117¾
100	Cumb. Coal Prf.	b10 49	2100	do	117
500	do	48½	200	do	b10 117
100	do	b30 49	300	do	116¾
100	do	s30 48½	100	do	s60. 116¾
700	Am. Coal Co.	88	100	do	s60. 116⅜
100	Bucks Co. L. Co.	1⅛	400	do	116⅛
400	Copake Iron Mines	12½	600	do	116⅜
1000	Mar. Min. Co.	s30 30½	200	do	s30. 116
500	do	b30 31	300	do	s30. 116⅜
100	do	b30 31¼	1000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s10. 140
700	do	s60 30	900	do	140
500	do	30¼	500	do	140¾
50	Wyom. V. Coal	87½	450	Chi. & R. I. R.	145
200	Quick. M. Co.	57	100	do	144¾
350	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	34½	227	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	61
150	do	35	250	do	62
250	Pacific M. S. S. C.	228	50	do	b10 62
350	do	b10. 229	50	do	s10 61¾
100	do	b20. 229	50	Chi. B. & Q. R.	128
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	136	500	Tol. & Wab. R.	65
400	do	c. 135¾	2400	do	66¼
600	do	b10. 136	300	do	66¼
200	do	b5. 136	500	do	b10 66¾
200	do	135⅞	100	do	66½
100	Erie R.	108⅞	300	do	b30 66
950	do	opg. 109	100	do	67
600	do	108¾	300	do	67¾
500	do	b10. 109	300	do	68
300	do	p&o. 109	4000	do	68
100	do	b5. 109	400	Tol. & Wab. Prf.	74
			100	do	b30 75

[illegible]	do........	b4.102	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C...	87⅞
[illegible]	Erie R. Pr........	[illegible]	[illegible]	do........	s30. 87⅜
50	do........	b4.10[illegible]	610	do........	b10 88
[illegible]	do........	101½	50	do........	b15 88
[illegible]	do........	101⅝	250	do........	b30 88⅛
100	do........	b15.102	250	do........	b30 88⅛
1000	Hud. R. R........	138	500	do........	87¾
200	do........	138¼	200	do........	b10 87½
100	do........	b15 138⅜	100	do........	s30 87⅞
500	do........	138⅜	100	do........	b5 88
300	Harlem R........	98	600	A. & T. H. R........	62
600	do........	98¼	150	Chic. & N. W. R...	50
100	do........	b30.100	100	do........	b5 50
30	Mich. Cen. R......	138	350	do........	49¾
600	do........	139	100	do........	c 49¾
100	do........	b30.139¼	150	Chi. & Alton R....	88
600	do........	138½	150	do........	86
200	do........	138¾	200	Miss & Mo. R...	b15 45
100	do........	s60.138⅝	200	do........	s15 44
300	do........	s60.138¾	300	do........	44
100	do........	s60.183½	300	do........	s15 44⅜
100	do........	s60.138	700	do........	44½
100	do........	b10.138¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	104¾	1000	Reading R........	117¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	.105½	500	do........	117⅝
$1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr......N	97¾	1000	do........	117¾
10,000	American Gold..	158⅝	800	Mich. Cen. R.....	139½
900	do........	158¾	800	do........	140
50	Canton Co........	34¼	600	do........	b60.141
300	do........	34⅜	200	Gal. & Chi. R........	117
200	Pac. M. S. Co.....	228	300	do........	116½
200	do........	b30.230	100	do........	116¾
850	N. Y. Cen. R........	138	100	do........	116
500	do........	138¼	800	M. S. & N. I. R.....	88
300	do........	b10.138¾	1000	do........	88¾
600	do.....b30.p&c.	139	200	do........	b30 89¼
600	do........	138½	50	M. So. & N. I G. x-d.	135
200	Erie R........	s30.109	100	Ill. Cen. R. S..	b30.134
400	do........	109	200	do........	s30 133
200	do........	109¼	2000	do........	133
200	do........	opg. 109⅜	500	do........	132¾
500	do........	b3.109¾	400	do........	132½
50	Erie Pref........	102¼	500	do........	s10 133
300	do........	102½	200	Cleve. & P. R..	b30.120
100	do........	103	1500	do........	120
100	do........	103⅜	1000	do........	119½
100	do........	103¼	1000	do........	119
300	do........	104	100	Chic. & R. I....	s60.141
400	Hud. R. R........	139½	500	do........	145
200	do........	b10 140	50	do........	b15.146
400	do........	139¾	50	P., Ft. W. & C....	87½
200	Harlem R........	b10 98¼	50	do........	87¾
200	do........	98	300	do........	s30 88
200	do........	97	300	A. & T. H. R.......	63

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

50	New-York Cen......	136¾	500	Harlem R........	98¾
150	do........	136⅞	200	do........	b3 98½
300	do........	137	300	Ill. Cen. Full Pd..	120
300	do........	b3.137	200	Ill. Cen. R. x-div.	b3.133⅜
100	do........	137⅛	150	do........	133¾
100	Erie R. ex-div.....	108½	100	do........	134
900	do........	108⅝	200	do........	b10.134¼
700	do........	c 108⅝	200	do........	b3.134
300	do........	s3.108⅝	500	do........	b10.134
300	do. at the op'ng	108⅞	300	do........	b3.133⅞
300	do........	s3.108⅜	800	Clev. & Pitts....	s3 119¾
300	do. at the opn'g.	108¼	1200	do........	120
200	Erie R. Prf........	101⅝	200	do........	s10.120
200	do........	101¾	1000	do........	119½
200	do........	b3.101⅞	400	do........	s3.120
300	Hudson R. R..	b10.139	200	do........	b3.120
350	do........	139	200	do........	b3 120¼
100	do........	s3.139	100	do........	b3 119½
100	do........	139½	300	do........	119¾
100	do........	b10.140	200	do........	119¾
800	Read R ex-div...	s3. 117¼	200	do........	119⅞
200	do........	117⅛	200	do........	s3.119⅝
700	do........	117½	1100	Gal. & Ch. R. x-d.	b3.117
200	do........	b3 117¾	100	do........	116½
100	Mich. Cen. R........	s3.139¼	100	do........	b3 117¾
600	do........	139¼	300	Chi. & N. W. R...	b3 50
200	do........	139½	1200	P., Ft. W. & Ch....	88
100	do........	c 139¼	100	do........	b3. 88
400	do........	139¼	100	do........	c 87½
200	M. S. & N. I. R........	87¾	300	Chic. & Alt. R......	95
100	do........	87⅜	300	Tol. & Wab........	c 68
300	do........	87½	400	do........	s3 68
1300	do........	88	300	do........	68
200	do........	b3 88	100	Miss. & Mo. R.......	44
200	do........	88½	300	Cumb. Coal.....	b10 49
100	do........	b10 88¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	Am. Gold.....	158½	200	Reading R. ex-d...	117½
300	N. Y. Cen. R........	136⅞	400	do........	b3.117⅛
100	do........	b3 136⅞	400	do........	117½
300	Erie R. ex-div...	s3. 108⅜	1000	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	130
300	do........	b3.108⅝	100	do........	130¼
600	do........	108⅝	600	do........	130⅞
100	do........	s3 108⅜	100	do........	opg. 131
650	Erie Railway Pr........	104	300	do........	131¼
750	do........	103⅞	800	do........	131
100	do........	103⅞	100	do........	b3.131⅜
100	do........	b3.103⅞	100	do........	b3.130⅜
300	Hud. River R......	b3.139	500	Cle. & Pitts. R......	117⅞
100	do........	b10.139⅛	200	do........	b3 117⅛
300	do........	139¼	300	do........	117
300	do........	139⅞	100	do........	b5. 117⅛
400	do........	140	200	do........	117¼
300	do........	s3.140	200	do........	b3.117¼
200	do........	b3.140¼	200	do........	117⅛
300	Mich. Cen. R........	139¼	100	Gal. & C. R........	116⅝
100	do........	139⅜	600	do........	116
400	do........	b3. 139⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R......	49⅛
300	do........	b3. 139⅜	50	P., Ft. W. & C. R....	87⅝
400	do........	s3. 139⅜	100	do........	s3 87⅜
50	do........	139	100	do........	87⅜
100	do........	b3 139⅝	150	Tol. & Wab........	62½
200	M. S. & N. I. R........	88	300	do........	63
300	do........	b30 89⅛	50	M. & P. Du C....	b10 61⅜
200	do........	87⅜	600	Canton Co........	34⅛
100	do........	b3 88	100	Cumb. Coal.......	b3 48⅜
200	Ill. Cen. Full Paid..	120			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange on London are 1 ℔ cent. weaker than yesterday, while the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange increases in its intensity and the range which it takes from day to day, and almost from hour to hour, through the official list of dealings. The Money market has assumed a fair degree of steadiness. The transactions of the day are unusually heavy between the Brokers, but the amount of borrowing, as compared with last week, has, to all appearances, either fallen off, or else lenders meet the demand with more freedom. The standard rate among the leading Stock firms is called 7 ℔ cent. Where their wants are not readily supplied on call loan at this price, there is no difficulty in negotiating for the new Legal Tenders at 30@60 days, at a cost of 10@12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum.

The Treasury Office is nearly through with its quarterly Army payments, and the difficulty of supply in ordinary Legal Tender Notes of small denominations will, it is hoped, soon be over. This Currency, however, continues scarce at Bank, and we learn that some one or more of the Wall-street Banks are practically compelled to pay out the new 5 ℔ cents at their face value, waiving accrued interest since the 1st of December, where the Money is to go into the Treasury or into the National Banks. A prominent concern in the Street is named to us as having done this for large sums in three or four instances. The receipts into the Treasury to-day for the 5-20 ℔ cents are only $496,000 from the Loan Agents. The subscriptions made directly at the office are $645,000. The Customs in Gold to-day are $245,000. The Treasury of the United States in its various offices now holds about $18,000,000 in Gold in excess of its payments on the Public Interest. The Secretary has ample legal authority to dispose of this or a much larger excess in his discretion in the open market, but he has done nothing of the kind yet.

The movement on the Stock Exchange to-day was quite as much excited as yesterday. The business in the Railways is very generally distributed. The special attractions change almost hourly, in place of daily or weekly. A sudden advance was noticed this morning in Galena and Chicago and Toledo and Wabash. The latter rose 12@14 ℔ cent. on the previous sales. After the first Board adjourned there was much eagerness to buy New-York Central, which had not previously moved materially, and also a fresh demand for Cleveland and Pittsburgh. At the Second Board, Erie Preferred Shares attracted attention, and a further rise occurred on Hudson River and Michigan Central. Erie Common Shares were also in firm demand. In Federal and State securities and Railway mortgages there is no excitement. The miscellaneous Shares attract rather more attention than yesterday.

At 4 o'clock there was some abatement of demand on the Railway list, at extreme prices. The reaction, however, denoted no important change in the speculative temper of the market. The following prices were made in comparison with Tuesday night. At the very close there was renewed eagerness to buy for a further rise to-morrow:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin........	159⅛	158⅜	Mich. Central..	137⅛	140¾
U.S. 6s, 1881....	105⅜	105⅜	Mich. Southern..	87⅝	88
N. Y. Central....	135⅜	137	Mich. Guarant'd..	139⅜	139⅜
Erie........	109	108⅜	Illinois Cen.....	131⅜	131⅜
Erie Preferred..	101⅞	104	Pittsburgh......	115⅝	117⅞
Hudson........	138	140⅛	Fort Wayne......	87⅜	87⅜
Pacific Mail....	227	229	Rock Island.....	144⅜	144⅜
Harlem........	98⅞	97⅞	Galena........	114⅛	116⅛
Canton........	34	34⅜	Reading........	118	118
Treas. cer. new.	97⅜	97⅜	Quicksilver.....	[illegible]	67
Toledo........	141	141	Cum'land Coal..	48⅜	48⅜
Northwest......	49⅜	49⅜	Mariposa........	[illegible]	31

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan........	140	Ocean........	97
Merchants'........	107	Am. Exchange......	108
America........	125	Bk. of the Republic..	103
Tradesmen's........	112	Irving........	99
Butchers' & Drovers'	120½	People's........	100
National........	105	Shoe and Leather....	106
State of New-York...	103	New-York County....	130
Commerce........	100	Imp. & Traders'....	109
Broadway........	170		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s........	104	Chi. & N. W. In. Bonds	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts....	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs....	101	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64........	100½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts........	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76........	116	Tol. & Wab. seconds....	85¼
Erie seconds, '79........	116	Gal. & Chi. Ex........	112
Erie thirds, '83........	111	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	108
Erie fourths, '80........	110½	Clev. & Tol. S. F........	107
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77.	104	New J. Cen. seconds....	112
Hud. R. 1sts, '69........	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	100
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F.'85.	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	87
Hud. R. Bonds........	103	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts..	105
Mich. C., '69 & '72........	121	Clev. & Pitts. thirds....	100
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82....	122½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths..	82
Mich. S. seconds........	104	Miss. & Mo. L. G........	62
Mich. S.&N.I. S.F........	108½	Chi. & Alt. 1sts........	100
Ill. Central, '75........	121½	Chi. & Alt. S. F........	99
Alton & T. Haute firsts.	101	Chi. & Alt. Income....	91
Al & T. H. 2d Pref'd..	91½	Atl. & G. W........	93½
Al. & T. H. 2d Income.	82	Chi. & Miss. firsts....	60
Chi. & N. W. S. F........	104		

The New-York Legislature last Spring enacted that the Banks of this State should pay taxes upon their capital, irrespective of the securities in which such capital is invested. This was done to avoid the effect upon the State and other local revenues of the Act of Congress and decisions of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court of the United States, to the effect that the Public Stocks of the United States could not be taxed, whether held as an investment by individuals, or local corporations. Most of our City Banks decline to recognize the validity of the new tax law, and have gone to the Court of Appeals, at Albany, on their case. Argument has already been heard, and a decision, at an early day, is looked for, and in view of certain seizures which have been made by the Tax Collector, it seems to be important to have the question settled at once. The City authorities have shown a somewhat indecent haste in walking into a number of the Banks and seizing on money upon their counters in satisfaction of a tax which may or may not be pronounced legal in the course of a few days. Indeed, the case will probably go to the Supreme Court of the United States, as on a previous occasion, no matter how it may result in the State Court of last resort.

From the report of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road presented to the Stockholders at the recent annual meeting and since published in the Cleveland *Herald*, we compile the following condensed view of the cost and finances of the road. The fiscal year 1863 ended 30th November. It was not until after the 1st July, however, that the property was fully and finally returned to the control of the Board of Directors from the late Receivership. The subsequent Dividend to the Stockholders was 4 ℔ cent., leaving at the close of the year a cash balance of $305,779 carried over to the new year.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—NOV. 30, 1863.

Capital, 76,728, shares........		$3,836,400
Mortgage, 7 ℔ cent........	$3,154,500	
Six ℔ cent. mortgage........	1,105,100—	4,259,600
Total cost........		$8,095,000
Gross earnings........		1,910,034
Expenses 46½ ℔ cent........	$874,730	
Lease Fort Wayne Road........	85,000—	959,730
Net earnings........		$950,304
Regular interest charged........		284,115
Net income, equal to 17½ ℔ cent........		$666,189

The estimate of gross traffic for 1864 is *two and a half millions* dollars, which will be free of the lease incumbrance of $85,000 to the Fort Wayne Road, as, by a consolidation of earnings between the two roads, this lease is done away with. The result should be:

Gross Traffic of 1864........	$2,500,000
Expenses, say 48 ℔ cent........	1,200,000
Net earnings........	$1,300,000
Regular Interest charge........	284,115
Net Income, equal to 26½ ℔ cent........	$1,016,885

The Atlantic and Great Western Road—broad gauge—has been opened to Galion, on the line of the Cleveland and Columbus Road, where it crosses that line in its progress to Dayton. At Dayton, the work proper of this important enterprise terminates. The Cincinnati, Dayton and Hamilton Company furnish a third rail thence into Cincinnati to the connection of the broad-gauge Ohio and Mississippi line to St. Louis. From Salamanca on the Erie Road to Dayton, the the length of the main line of the Atlantic and Great Western—exclusive of Cleveland branch, 67 miles—is 378 miles, of which 281 miles are now opened to travel. Of the progress of the work between Galion and Dayton we have, to-day, the following official memorandum:

> The road from Galion to Dayton is in a very forward state, there being but a few weeks' work to complete the grading. From Galion to Springfield, a distance of 83 miles, the road is fully graded, and the track is being laid westward from two points—Galion and Marion. About 10 miles of the iron is already laid, and the remainder is either delivered or on the way. The whole of the ties required are along the line between Galion and Dayton.
>
> The line west of Galion will pass through the flourishing towns of Marion, Urbana and Springfield, with the rich agricultural and grazing counties in which they are situated.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer U. S., New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,724,594 06; including for Customs, $245,000; Payments, $2,629,285 28; Balance, $38,272,339 43.

The St. Nicholas Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 70 bbls. Ashes, 10,538 bbls. Flour, 95 bbls. and 1,090 bags Corn Meal, 6,540 bushels Corn, 125 bushels Rye, 290 bushels Barley, 7,603 bushels Oats, 1,578 bushels Malt, 9,479 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,069 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., including Pots at $8 62½, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock, to-day, 584 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in limited request at former rates. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@31c., ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in rather less request at uniform rates. Middling 83c.@84c. ℔ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,650 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered at previous quotations, but the demand has been less active, and the market closes quite heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales since our last, 11,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 60@$6 80; poor to choice extra State, at $7 @$7 45, chiefly at $7 @$7 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 70, chiefly at $7 55@$7 65, and inferior do. at $7 40@$7 45 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western........	$6 60	@$6 80
Extra State........	7 00	@ 7 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 10	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 50	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 75	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee........	7 50	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri..	7 65	@11 50

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at full rates; sales since our last, 2,600 bbls., at $7 70@$8 20 for poor to good superfine; $8 25@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active; sales, 850 bbls. extra at $7@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand and is firm, at $5 50@$6 60 ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey. $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Total sales, 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 62, the latter an extreme, ℔ 100 ℔s.

FISH—The demand has improved and prices have favored sellers. Dry Cod have advanced to $6 75@$7 37½ ℔ cwt.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty and less active, to-day, as shippers have been buying less freely in view of the reaction in Gold and Exchange. Prices are a shade easier, though the principal receivers are unwilling to make any important concessions on prime lots. Sales, since our last, 183,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber Western, at $1 68@$1 70, with prime lots held as high as $1 75; Red Western, at $1 63@$1 67, chiefly at $1 65; Red do., old, at $1 55; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 57@$1 60, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 54@$1 58; Chicago Spring, at $1 52@$1 57 in store and delivered, ℔ bush. Corn has been in more demand, at former prices. Sales, since our last, 43,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 26, chiefly at $1 25, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and $1 21@$1 25 for New Yellow and White Jersey ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 28@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request at drooping rates. We quote Canada at 90c.@91½c.; Western at 92c.@92¾c.; State at 90c.@92c.; Prince Edward Island at 90c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in more demand, at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales 4,100 bushels, chiefly State, at $1 30@$1 35. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Sales 3,900 bushels.

HIDES—Are held more firmly, but are inactive.

HAY—North River Bale is in good demand at $1 35 @$1 65, in large and small lots, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are in fair demand, at from 25c.@33c., according to quality, ℔ ℔.

LEATHER—Sole is in good request and buoyant.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in request, and 370 bbls. have been sold since our last, part by auction, at 43c.@69c. for old and new, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been rather more sought after at uniform rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 48@$1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 12½; City Red at 80c.@85c.; Olive at $1 90 @$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 25 and $4 62½@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@32½c.; Refined do. at 55c.@57½c. free, and 47½c.@49½c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and prices have favored buyers. Sales, since our last, 2,600 bbls., at $22 50@$23 for New Mess here; $23 for do., deliverable in March and April; $20 for Mess, last season's packing, here; $19@19 12½ for two year old Mess; $23@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $15 50@$17 50 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 10½c.@13½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔.; sales, 1,300 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon continues in fair demand, at 10¼c. @13c., according to quality, ℔ ℔.; sales 1,250 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in fair request, at 9½c.@10½c., the latter for choice City, ℔ ℔. Lard is less buoyant; sales 2,200 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@13⅞c., the latter an extreme rate, for very choice New City, ℔ ℔. Beef is active and firm; sales 3,300 bbls., at $14 75@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ℔ tierce; sales, 150 tierces. Beef Hams, $18@$20 ℔ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter continues in good demand to-day, at 22c.@28c. for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair request, at 13c.@16½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Has been in more demand, including East India, chiefly at from $7 50@$8 ℔ 100 ℔s. Sales 3,150 bags.

SUGARS—Have been in demand at full rates. Sales, since our last, 520 hhds., including New-Orleans, part by auction, at 12¾c.@15½c., and Cuba at 12c.@12¾c.; also, 470 boxes Havana, part at 13c., ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13½c.@17½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 175,000 ℔s., at 12¼c.@12½c.; 100 bbls. Stearine at 13c., and 190 pkgs. Grease at 11½c. @11½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been made, since our last, of 1,300 bbls., at 91c.@95c., chiefly at 92c.@94c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day, but not quite as firm. For Liverpool, the engagements included 45,000 bushels Wheat, at 4½d.@5d., in bulk and bags; 100 tcs. Lard, at 17s. 6d.; 180 bbls. Oil Cake, at 17s. 6d. For London, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d.; 150 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 9d.@4s.; 300 boxes Bacon, at 20s. For Glasgow, 28,000 bushels Wheat, part at 6¾d., and a ship with Wheat at equal to 6½d.; 200 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 30s. For Bristol Channel, a Hanoverian ship, with Wheat, at 7d. For Cork and orders, (excluding west coast of England,) a British brig, with Wheat, at 5s. 3d. For Marseilles, 430 tcs. Lard, at 55 francs. For north side of Cuba and back, two brigs, at 45c., on Sugar. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: four ships from Chincha Islands to Cork, for orders to ports on the Continent, Guano, at £4; a Swedish brig, 269 tons, to Cork for orders, excluding West Coast Ireland, 14,000 Wheat, 5s. 3d.; an Austrian brig, 17,000 Wheat to Cork for orders, excluding West Coast Ireland, 5s. 3d., or if to a direct port in Great Britain, 5s.; a ship, now in Havre, and one in London, from Cardiff to New-York, Coal, 25s.; two ships, at ports on the Continent, from Shields to New-York, £30 ℔ keel of 21 tons 4 cwt., Exchange at $4 84, payable at current rates of exchange when they arrive; a British bark, 464 tons, to Marseilles, Petroleum, 6s. 3d.; a British brig, 304 tons, to Demerara and Cienfuegos, $2,250, half gold.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon........	Jan. 22..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Teutonia........	Jan. 23..	New-York....	Southampton.
City of London....	Jan. 23..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Columbia........	Jan. 26..	Boston........	Liverpool.
Scotia........	Jan. 27..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Etna........	Jan. 30..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Canada........	Feb. 3..	Boston........	Liverpool.
Kedar........	Feb. 3..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Germania........	Feb. 6..	New-York....	Southampton.
City of New-York.	Feb. 6..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Hibernia........	Feb. 9..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Australasian........	Feb. 10..	New-York....	Liverpool.
America........	Feb. 13..	New-York....	Southampton.
Asia........	Feb. 17..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Bavaria........	Feb. 20..	New-York....	Southampton.
Saxonia........	Mar. 5..	New-York....	Southampton.
Borussia........	Mar. 19..	New-York....	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna........	Jan. 6..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Damascus........	Jan. 7..	Liverpool....	Portland.
City of Limerick..	Jan. 9..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Canada........	Jan. 9..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Germania........	Jan. 12..	Southampton.	New-York.
Kedar........	Jan. 12..	Liverpool....	New-York.
City of New-York.	Jan. 13..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Columbia........	Jan. 15..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Australasian........	Jan. 16..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Asia........	Jan. 23..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Bavaria........	Jan. 26..	Southampton.	New-York.
China........	Jan. 30..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Saxonia........	Feb. 9..	Southampton.	New-York.
Borussia........	Feb. 23..	Southampton.	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star........	Jan. 23..	New-York....	*New-Orleans.
Creole........	Jan. 27..	New-York....	New-Orleans.
Eagle........	Jan. 27..	New-York....	Havana.
Corsica........	Feb. 1..	New-York....	Nassau.
Evening Star........	Feb. 6..	New-York....	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star........	Feb. 20..	New-York....	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star........	Mar. 5..	New-York....	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star........	Mar. 19..	New-York....	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star........	April 2..	New-York....	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois........Feb. 3...New-York....Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernia*, via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburgh and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Kingston, Jamaica and Port Au Prince, by the *Saladin*, will close on Friday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana, New-Orleans, &c., by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific and California.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ariel*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES, 50 CENTS —Real Paris kid, ladies' and misses' fancy colors; also 2,000 dozen real Alexander's, closing at 75 cents, usual price $1 70. N. B.—The largest and cheapest stock of hosiery, gloves and undergarments in the City. A full assortment of best quality thread and needle and fancy goods. Zephyr worsted 18 cents, all colors; regular price 25 to 38 cents. At ELGER'S cheap store for first-class goods, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS —$200,000 WORTH OF LADIES' and gents' fashionable furs, which must be sold at an immense sacrifice. In order to effect a clearance of the above stock, the prices are reduced so low as to enable all those not yet having selected their furs to not fail in so doing, by calling at the old and well established great fur emporium.
N. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.
N. B.—We have still on hand the newest style of ladies' mink talmas, cloaks, &c.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 16th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, THE PHŒNIX HOUSE, MENDHAM, N.J.—The executors of William Phœnix, deceased, will offer at private sale the large and spacious boarding-house, situated in the village of Mendham, Morris County, about six miles from Morristown, known as the Phœnix House. The place is noted for its healthfulness, beautiful scenery, fine air, etc., and combines all the requisites of a country resort. The property consists of
TWO LARGE THREE-STORY BUILDINGS CONNECTED.
The rooms are large and airy, and well calculated to accommodate about sixty boarders. There is a good barn and garden attached.

They also offer for sale a valuable farm, which will be sold with the house, containing about forty acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, about one mile from the house. If the property is not sold by the 15th of February next, it will then be offered for rent.

For further particulars, inquire of T. W. & J. W. PHŒNIX, on the premises, or of WHITLOCK & ANDERSON, No. 332 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE (COTTAGE-BUILT,) 50 feet front by about 42 feet in depth, with six lots of ground, each 25 feet by 133 feet 5 inches, situated on 3d place, south corner of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. The house is replete with every modern convenience; the city sewerage assessment is paid on both fronts of the property; the garden is stocked with the best fruits, both tree and shrub. There is a brick stable 30x20 feet fronting on Henry-st. The purchaser may take the carpets, and some portions of the furniture, at a fair valuation; over the first story of the stable is a large room, 18x24, with a billiard table; the room is properly fitted. Inquire on the premises of the tenant, W. S. WOODWARD, Esq., or of EDWARD V. CLARK, No. 167 President-st., Brooklyn, or of E. S. MUNROE, No. 22 William-st., N. Y. Two-thirds (⅔) of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Price $18,000.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 147 WEST 35th-st.; the ground is 50 by 100 feet; two large buildings thereon, making it very desirable for manufacturing purposes; a 25 horse engine with boiler, shafting and cupola, with the foundery appurtenances, will be sold if applied for soon. All will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire of LYMAN TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; if the property is not sold by the 1st of May it will then be rented.

WANTED TO HIRE, WITH A VIEW TO PURCHASE, a small first-class house, with 10 or 15 acres good land, on the water within 15 or 20 miles of the City Hall; east bank of the Hudson preferred. Locality must be healthy, and where are the advantages of good bathing, fishing and boating. Address, with full particulars, C. C. C., Box No. 645 P. O.

JERSEY CITY.—DWELLING-HOUSE AND two lots of ground for sale, with or without the furniture, located on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts.; house large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 35 South 9th-st.; also the lot in the immediate rear, on South 10th-st., with frame stable thereon. Location fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 12 Nassau-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN —Brick building, 25x50, three stories, with or without boilers, steam-engine and shafting. Lots 50x100, near Hamilton-av. Address FACTORY, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON Brooklyn Heights, with all the modern improvements; cost $12,000 in 1857; house, 25x50, three stories; lot, 25x100; possession can be given in March or April, if required. Address C., Box No. 897 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON Murray Hill, between Madison and Park avs. A four-story brown stone house, in perfect order, 21 feet front, well furnished, partly new. Price $27,000. Address W. D., Box No. 553 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 17TH-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av., a splendid location. Also, No. 407 4th-st., Albion-place, 25x60, lot 101 feet. Will be sold very cheap to close an estate.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 22 4th-place; it is 3-story and high basement, 21x43½; completely renovated and furnished with all modern improvements. Prices low; terms very easy.
C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON West-st., with a frontage on the North River 125x230 feet. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HANDSOME RESIDENCES on 5th-av.; also, on 14th-st., 23d-st. and 34th-st. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE BRICK dwelling-house and lot on 14th-st., near 6th-av., with brick stable in the rear. Lot 37½ feet front by 125 feet deep. A. FINDLEY, No. 31 Pine-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house in 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, and a few doors from Madison-square. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.

The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a porter's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock. For further particulars apply to
PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, SITUATED at Rye Neck, Westchester County, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, near the residences of Samuel L. Mitchell and Alexander Taylor, Esqrs., consisting of 14¼ acres of land, with water front on three sides; on the premises there is a good dwelling-house and outbuildings, new cottage, stone dock; good fishing and bathing, plenty of fruit, and everything requisite for a genteel residence. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large first-class country house, with out-buildings, garden, lawn, beautiful shade trees, a variety of fruits, and 37 acres of land, fronting on Harlem River, Westchester side, near the Fordham landing. This is one of the finest as well as one of the most accessible country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHY and desirable places on the Sound, 1½ hours from the City. The house contains 11 rooms, besides cellars and attic, and well furnished. The outbuildings are large and new; the place contains 70 acres, about one-half wood land, and has a large water front. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN CALDWELL Township, Essex County, N. J., about one mile from Franklin, on the road leading to Fairfield, lately occupied by Jacob Bush; said farm consists of about 100 acres of good land, well adapted for the usual crops, grazing or dairy purposes; on the premises is a large and convenient dwelling house, barns, corn-cribs, sheds, &c. —all recently built; terms easy. For further particulars, apply to D. CAMPBELL, Newark, or T. & H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

$4,500.—NEAT LITTLE FARM, TEN acres, good improvements, well fruited, &c.; fine location, near Englewood, Northern N. J. Railroad, 15 miles from City; also, desirable places of 2, 20, 30, 40, 70 and 113 acres, same locality, for sale cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM White Plains depot, a farm of 40 acres of fine land, free from stone; splendid view of the Sound; good house, with new barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED
TO PURCHASE,
By ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.
Several first-class HOUSES, either on Madison or 5th-avs., or on the streets between the avenues.
Also, wanted, HOUSES and LOTS in any good and desirable location.

DWELLING PROPERTY WANTED.— Owners of City residences wishing to dispose of the same during the coming season are respectfully invited to hand them in promptly, that they may receive proper attention. C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN 18 OR 20 foot English basement house, centrally located up town. Address S. D., Box No. 658 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A new and handsome house, 12 rooms, gas throughout, beautifully situated, opposite the river at Leesville, Rahway, about one-third of an acre, with stable in rear; half a mile from depot; one hour's ride from the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. Possession given immediately. Inquire of HENRY SPEAR, No. 133 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—A SLATE QUARRY SITUATED ON the main road, and about half way between Hackettstown and Washington, Warren County, New-Jersey; and on the line of the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad—one-half mile from the Morris Canal—being one of the very best locations in this or any other State. The subscriber has worked the quarry enough to open and test the quality of slates, which are of the very best. The quarry will be rented for a term of years, or sold on easy terms. For further particulars address letter to, or call on the subscriber, HENRY MILLER,
Stephensburgh, Morris Co., N. J.

TO LET WITH POWER OR WITHOUT. —No. 246 Canal-st.: store and basement opposite Earle's Hotel. Also, several well-lighted rooms, one a corner with eleven windows. Also, a pleasant cottage for a small family, at Bedford, Westchester County, with garden, &c. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—GOOD LOCATION, near Cooper Institute, containing ten rooms, bath-room, gas, water and modern improvements; handsome furnished throughout. Apply to EDWD. F. MILLER, No. 48 Clinton-st., New-York, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

WALL-ST.—A PART OF AN OFFICE ON THE first floor, a large and light room, will be rented. Address Box No. 1,910 Post-office, stating the business for which it will be wanted.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR of No. 88 Chambers-st., from May 1st. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

TWO LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 193 CHAMBERS-st., near Washington, for $400. Inquire of A. A. ROBBINS, No. 193 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LUMBER.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER and timber suitable for shipping to every part of the world, for sale by
JOHNSON & SPADER,
Corner of Kent-av. and Hewes-st., (near Naval Hospital,) Brooklyn.

RUTLAND MARBLE.—ORDERS RECEIVED for the products of the Rutland Marble Company, in blocks or sawed to order, into statuary, monumental, mantel or furniture stuff, delivered on the cars at West Rutland, Vt. Printed list of prices and terms can be had by applying at the office of the Rutland Marble Company, No. 23 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 190 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES,
VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS,
BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS,
FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES,
WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

CAST IRON PIPES.—A QUANTITY OF NEW first-class iron, water and gas pipes, 24, 20 and 8 inches diameter, and of 12 feet length; also, branches of all sizes, will be sold at considerable reduction from the manufacturers' prices. Apply to O. ZOLLIKOFFER, 42d-st., corner of Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS.

The advertiser, an experienced brewer, desires a situation as superintendent in a first-class brewery, where his salary would be according to his merits; or where an opportunity may be offered to him to obtain an interest as a partner after the employer shall have experienced the beneficial result of his ability as a brewer, he having been under the instruction of A. Hammer, Esq., of New-York, in his
NEW PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING ALE,
and having procured the right to use the same. The advertiser has been brewing by Mr. Hammer's process for some time, and is now ready to enter into some agreement by which he will bind himself to brew ale equally as good as the best ale in the market, and to use
25 PER CENT. LESS OF BOTH MALT AND HOPS
than is required by the old process. He will deposit $1,000 with his employer, which amount he will forfeit in case any of his ale, brewed in hot weather, should sour within the first three years after being made.
Proprietors of largest breweries only need answer.
Address GEORGE S.,
Ledger Office, Philadelphia, Penn.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET. —The ROLLING MILL belonging to the subscribers, situated at Newark, N. J., with engine of 80 horse-power, rolls, &c., &c., all in good order and complete for the manufacture of bar iron or steel. Possession can be given immediately. NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York.

$8,000.—A YOUNG MAN WITH THE ABOVE amount, is desirous of investing in some legitimate mercantile business, which will stand the test of a strict investigation. Address, stating nature of business, and where an interview may be had, which will be treated confidentially, PARTNER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH A capital of $15,000 or $20,000, in a very profitable business, being the business of two old houses of long standing, combined, and only requiring an increase of capital to render it one of the most profitable branches of mercantile business. Address M. A. H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange desires to meet with a party with from $50,000 to $100,000, to be either an active or a special partner in a general stock business. Satisfactory references given and required. Address D. A. J., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—$8,000 IN A MANUFACTURING business. The goods are cashed on delivery, and secured by a patent. Address A. B., No. 210 Elm-st., Newark, or for further particulars, inquire of I. S. CLOUGH, No. 290 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1,000.—AN ESTABLISHED EXPRESS LINE—Fully equipped, and office on Broadway, centrally located. The receipts have averaged from $15 to $20 per day. Call on or address EDWARDS & BLISS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS ENGAGED in manufacturing a patented article in demand, desires to find a partner, (active or silent,) who has a few hundred dollars at his disposal. Address EUREKA, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MERCHANT COMPETENT TO keep the books and conduct a country store selling $25,000 per annum; if suits, can have an interest; married man preferred; references required. Address, in handwriting, M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.

A. J.—I RECEIVED YOUR LETTERS, AND WE are all well. S. A. J.
Richmond *Inquirer* please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SAVING IN FUEL AND LABOR.

The Patentee of the Fuel-saving Gas Stove is now on exhibition at French's Hotel, opposite the City Hall Park, in Chatham-st. He invites the public in general to call and see them; he will have stoves on exhibition to heat chambers and parlors; also, for heating flat irons, for roasting, baking, &c.; also, for heating soddering pots for the use of tinsmiths.

By which he will be able to satisfy the public that the above stoves will be a saving of 40 to 50 per cent. of fuel; all trouble for making fire and creating dust, ashes and smoke will be avoided. The stoves are to be seen for inspection from the 19th to the 23d, in the afternoon of each day, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., during which time he will do the baking and roasting of all kinds of meats. Patent right for sale and agents appointed.
BOHLER & CRESSMAN,
No. 114 North 3d-st.,
Philadelphia.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them once will ever use any others.

Parties remitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at 15 cents per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade, by the case of five or ten gross. Address
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF
TURNER'S GINGER WINE,
BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS,
NATIVE WINES, &C.
Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

SEVEN CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR old books, newspapers and pamphlets, magazines, manuscripts, &c. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st.

SAFE WANTED.—A GOOD SECOND-HAND one, about 24 inches by 30 inches. Address with price and description, Box No. 49 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A LARGE SAFE, in a good condition. Address Box 3,448 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES

Solicited and attended to on favorable terms, by
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
Ten years with ADRIAN H. MULLER.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(THURSDAY,) JANUARY 21,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No 52 WILLIAM ST

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Shares.			Shares.		
50	Grand & 42d-st. R. R.	$50	50	Atlantic Fire Ins....	$50
5	N. Y. Equit. Ins......	35	30	Irving Bank........	50
500	Montana Gold........	5	300	Erie Lead........	100
10	Neptune Marine Ins..	100	10	New Amsterdam Ins.	25
20	New World Fire Ins..	50	5	Gutta P. Man'f Co....	100
20	Broadway Fire Ins..	25	20	Arctic Fire Ins. Co....	50
50	W'msburg City Ins..	50	100	Consolid'd Stage Co...	25

$36,000 6 per cent. Georgia State Bonds, due 1872 and 1880, $500 each.
$1,000 7 per cent. Grand Rapids and Indiana R. Bonds.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE MONDAY, JAN. 25.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE

IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-SQUARE, EAST BROADWAY, CATHARINE, GRAND AND MARKET STS., AND ST. MARK'S-PLACE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY,
Jan. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Benajah Leffingwell, Esq., Referee. Chatham-square—The large and valuable plot of ground, with the 4-story brick buildings thereon, northeast corner of Chatham-square and East Broadway, running through to Chatham-st., and known as the old Chatham-square Post-office. Also the lot, with the 4-story brick building thereon, No. 4 Chatham-square, running through and including No 6 Catharine-st. Catharine-st.—The lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 19 Catharine-st., near East Broadway. Market-st.—3-story and attic brick house and lot No. 13 Market-st., near East Broadway. Grand-st.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northeast corner of Grand and Cannon sts. St. Mark's-place—The 3-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 61 St. Mark's-place, near 1st av.

The above sale includes some of the most valuable property offered at auction in this City for many years, and offers great inducements to capitalists.

Maps and more full particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK.

By order of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, commanding at this Yard, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, 2d of February, 1864, next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, from five to eight hundred tons of wrought scrap iron. The quantity is estimated, and may be more or less. Also a lot of condemned blocks, dead eyes, &c., and four old ships' pumps, platform scale, &c., &c. Ten per cent. of the amount of purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the balance as fast as the articles are delivered. Payment to be made to the Paymaster of the Yard, in Government funds; to be removed in thirty days from sale.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON FRONT, PINE, DEPEYSTER, WALKER AND LAIGHT STS., BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JOSEPH GIRAUD, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

FRONT-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 89 Front-st., near Old-slip; lot 22.2x83. The four-story brick store and lot, No. 128 Front-st., between Wall and Pine sts.; lot about 23.4x63 feet. Also, the four-story brick stores and lot, Nos. 132 and 134 Front-st., on the southwest corner of Pine-st.; lot about 40 feet square.

Also, the four story brick stores and lot, Nos. 138 and 140 Front-st., on the southwest corner of Depeyster-st.; lot 35.11x47 feet 8½ inches.

PINE-ST.—The three-story brick buildings and lots, Nos. 87 and 89 Pine-st., next to the corner of Front-st.; lot 42.5x40.8.

DEPEYSTER-ST.—The three-story brick stores, and lots, Nos. 27 and 29 Depeyster-st., about 70 feet east of Front-st. Lots about 20 feet front by 45.5 deep.

WALKER-ST.—The two-story brick front house and lot, No. 26 Walker-st., near Church-st., 25x100.

LAIGHT-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, No. 44 Laight-st., 63 feet east of Hudson-st., and opposite St. John's Park, with a right to the lot in St. John's Park directly opposite. Lot 22.8½x100. Also, the two-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 51, 53 and 55 Laight-st., commencing about 119 feet west of Hudson-st., and adjoining the corner of Collister-st. Lots 18.9x76 each. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF the late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co. and its members, which are vested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz.: 3 lots in St. Paul, Minn., Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 26; 80 acres land in Benton County, Minn.; 200 acres land in Worth County, Iowa; 3 lots in East Shakopee, Minn. Also, a mortgage for $125 on lot No. 6, block No. 16, in village of Menosha, Wis. Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 148 Madison-st., and in the two stores No. 12 Coenties-slip and No. 16 Front-st., in the City of New-York, subject to the incumbrances thereon. Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which may be examined at the office of the auctioneer. BENJ. HAXTUN,
Assignee of late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORES AND Lots—Nos. 98 John and 50 Cortlandt-sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of WM. S. BANTA, executor of ELIZA MOORE:

JOHN-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 98 John-st., near Gold-st.

CORTLANDT-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 337 4th-av., near 25th-st., Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, rockers, and arm chairs, covered in hair cloth; mahogany and black walnut wardrobes, gilt frame oval mirrors, lace window curtains and cornices, rosewood 6⅔ octave piano, made by Gale & Son, piano stool, stair carpets, oil cloths, mahogany bedsteads, oak wardrobes, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; also, china, crockery, glass, and kitchenware.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of mahogany, walnut and painted chamber furniture, mattresses, paintings, engravings, sewing machines, three riding saddles, two sleigh robes, carpets, stoves, counters, clothing, &c.; also the balance of stock of a dealer about closing business, 75 velvet and silk bonnets, with misses' and children's silk and felt hats, (first-class goods). Also, at 3 P. M., the balance of the library of the late Rev. Dr. Cutler.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., an invoice of 200 very rare oil paintings, embracing the works of Van Dyck, Turner, J. Fyt, Van Kessel, Pellegrini, Titian School, Van Nienland, Bassano, Von de Kitter, Van Bemmel, Breughel, Spranger, Caracchi and other old artists.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock, at our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A pair bay carriage horses about 7 years old, believed to be sound, stylish drivers; will be sold separately or together, as the owner has no further use for them. Also, a dog-cart, in good order, and a set of double harness.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 63 Cedar-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed to the store for convenience of sale. Particulars to-morrow.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot of L. BASTET'S, 363 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Mazeppa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Dying for Love—Kate Kearney—Two Buzzards.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, The Tyrolean Whistler, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Musical and Oratorical Concert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon.

NIBLO'S SALOON—The Bohemian Girl.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Richelieu.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our correspondent at Havana, under date of Sunday last, says "the rebel steamer *Isabel*, under the Spanish flag, arrived here yesterday from Mobile in four days, with a cargo of cotton. According to the Mobile papers of the 5th an attack of the Federal troops against that place was at that time shortly feared. There was also a report current in Mobile that the rebel steamer *Gray Jacket*, which left that port with 600 or more bales of cotton, had been captured by the Government cruisers. Hopes were, however, entertained that she had escaped on account of her extreme quickness."

The facts of the recent attempt by Mosesby's battalion of guerrilla cavalry to surprise and capture Maj. Cole's camp at London Heights, have been officially published. They studiously avoided our pickets, divided themselves into small bodies, which were speedily consolidated in sight of Maj. Cole's camp. They then made an impetuous charge with a yell on the right of the same. In consequence of the suddenness of the charge the company could at first offer but a feeble resistance, but finally our men rallied and entered into the contest with such determination as to utterly rout the enemy with severe loss.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Brown, of Missouri, presented the petition of 63 members of the Missouri Legislature, against the confirmation of Gen. Schofield as Major-General. Mr. Brown commented at length upon the conduct of affairs in Missouri while Gen. Schofield was in command. Mr. Wilson reported a bill for the establishment of a uniform system of ambulances. Mr. Doolittle presented the resolutions of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, asking for a modification of the Reciprocity Treaty. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the President was called on for any information in his possession concerning the recent dreadful disaster in Chili. The Military Committee were directed to ascertain what had become of the report of a board of officers from the Quartermaster's Department, who were directed to examine into the advantages of concentrated feed for horses and mules. The resolution appointing a Committee on the Conduct of the War, as amended by the House, was passed. The Senate then resumed the resolution defining an additional oath to be required from each Senator on taking his seat. Mr. Collamer made a forcible speech in favor of the resolution, citing the fact of Senators from the South, sitting in the Chamber, and plotting and maturing their treasonable plans for the destruction of the Union. The Senate had perfect power to define the qualification of its members. Mr. Anthony took the same view; while Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, (Dem.,) opposed the resolution, believing that whoever came duly qualified as a Senator by his State, should be admitted by the Senate without further question. He then discussed the President's plan of reconstruction at length.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, introduced a bill to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the navy. The resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act being in order, Mr. Stevens moved to postpone its consideration. An incidental debate arose, in which Mr. Voorhees, (Dem.,) of Indiana, said his side of the House intended to enforce a legitimate discussion of the subject by a resort to parliamentary means, if they could not have it any other way. Mr. Sweat, (Dem.,) of Maine, expressed surprise that an effort had been made to stifle or abridge debate. He denied the charge made by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, that the minority were present to embarrass the Administration. He threw the charge back in the gentleman's teeth! Mr. Sweat continued in a bitter strain against Mr. Davis, and then turned his attention to the resolution. The House then took up the bill to amend the Excise Laws. A provision offered by Fernando Wood, subjecting all liquors to a tax, whether distilled before the passage of the act or not, was adopted—with the exception that all such spirits which have paid the tax under the law of July, 1862, shall only be assessed the increase in the tax of the present law. All efforts to reduce the tax on whisky below sixty cents per gallon, were ineffectual. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that all liquors, not otherwise provided for, shall pay an additional duty of twenty cents per gallon. The Committee then arose, and adopted a motion cutting off debate, when it resumed its sitting, and Mr. Hooper offered a substitute for the warehousing clause, so as to make it more perfect, but not change its character, which was agreed to. The duty on cotton being under consideration, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. Ames, authorizing Gov. Seymour to expend not more than $25,000 in the reception of the regiments returning from the war, and for the comfort and care of recruits at the various State rendezvous, was amended by providing that he shall not expend more than $8,000 in any one county. A petition was presented to incorporate the new Brooklyn Turnverein. A bill was introduced amending the Revised Statutes regarding the serving of processes in Justices Courts. Also, a bill to amend the law of 1854 relative to rural cemeteries. Also, a bill determining the organization of manufacturing and mining companies. Also, a bill providing for the appropriation of $200,000 for the continuance of the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, between the city of Troy and the village of New-Baltimore, and $34,-336 63, an amount expended last year over the amount of appropriation.

In the Assembly a bill was introduced to regulate the ferriage of carriages engaged for funerals, fixing the fare over the East River at 15 cents each way. A minority report was received against securing the elective franchise to voters in the army and navy. A report was presented authorizing John T. Mills and others to use cars for passengers, over the present Bull's Head stage route. Bills were introduced to amend the Tax and Assessment Law of the City of New-York, and to regulate enlistments.

GENERAL NEWS.

The results of the draft in this State show that in seventeen districts, 4,639 men were obtained, 883 of whom were drafted men who personally entered the service, 1,094 were volunteers in the Rensselaer District, and the remainder substitutes. Those who commuted by the payment of $300 numbered 9,393; 13,321 were discharged for disability; 3,931 for alienage; 9,760 for all other causes, of which number 2,043 were for over age, 1,306 as non-residents, 1,2?? as only sons and supports of widows, 1,042 as only sons of aged or infirm parents, and the remainder for various causes specified. There were but nine convicted felons.

By way of Havana we have important news from Mexico, which is very unfavorable to the Liberal party. A battle is reported to have been fought on the 17th ultimo, at Morelia, in which the Franco-Mexicans took eleven pieces of artillery, and the principal chiefs of the Liberal party were slain. After the fight Juarez is reported to have fled from San Luis Potosi without any escort, probably for Monterey. The French deem their victory the finishing blow to the Mexican cause. The victors found on the field and burned 115 dead, and conveyed 189 wounded to the hospitals. The prisoners taken amount to 1,000. The French party lost several officers, principally Mexicans, who had entered their service. Gen. Uraga led the Liberals to the attack. It was defended by 3,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery. The soldiers were Mexicans, though the repulse of the attacking party is considered a triumph for the French.

By the arrival of the steamship *Eagle* from Havana we learn that the United States sloop-of-war *Powhatan* arrived at Matanzas on the 8th, and the officers received great attentions from the citizens. They were taken to see the wonderful Cave, and their stay was very pleasant. During their sojourn they made many friends. At Matanzas the *Powhatan* was saluted by the Spanish man-of-war stationed there with fifteen guns, and by the fort with twenty-one, in answer to her salute of that number of guns to the Spanish nation. While the salute from the fort was being fired, an accident occurred. A cartridge burst, and igniting some others, severely burned six soldiers. Two died, a third was not expected to live, and the remaining three are not out of danger. On board the *Powhattan* all are well. The Anglo-Rebel steamers *Cumberland*, *Alice* and *Little Lila*, were in port at Havana.

The Bahama *Herald*, of Nassau, says that the steamer *Don*, which left that port, had been closely pursued by the United Steamer *Tioga*, and the *Herald* says she was undoubtedly caught or destroyed. From the 3d to the 6th inst., there had arrived at Nassau, from Wilmington, the steamers *Syren*, *Fannie*, *Scotia*, and *Hansa*. They say the diffiulties of coming out are increased, but that they can always succeed in getting in.

A Washington paper announced a day or two since that Speaker Colfax had declared in favor of Mr. Lincoln for a second term of the Presidency. Mr. Colfax writes a letter in reply to the statement, which contains several very sensible remarks. He denies that he has expressed any Presidential preference, and that, supported for his present position by Union members of the House from all sections, he has not thought it proper to do so; but while replying frankly to those who asked him that the popular feeling seemed to be manifesting itself strongly in favor of President Lincoln's reëlection, he has always stated that it would afford him gratification in private life, to which he intends to retire at the close of the present Congress, to live during the next four years under the administration of any of the distinguished gentlemen named in connection with the Union nomination.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently decided in the case of a promissory note, made payable on demand *in specie*, that judgment can only be recovered for the amount of the face of the note and interest thereon in the legal currency of the country. This position assumes that specie is to be regarded as an article of merchandise and not as money. For if regarded as money, it is itself the standard of value, and the statement that a dollar can be above or below par is absurd. It is, in effect, a statement that a dollar can be worth more or less than a dollar. Courts of law must regard that as a dollar which Congress declares to be so. They must treat as money that which the legally enacted statutes of the United States declare to be money.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were less active, and buyers had any existing advantage. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Whisky, Tallow, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco, and Whalebone. Cotton, Leather, Metals, Fish and Salt were in fair request, and held very firmly. The Freight Market was somewhat brisker, with 557 vessels of all classes in port.

Gold and Exchange were 1 per cent. lower yesterday. Stocks continue buoyant. Money in steady supply.

The Restoration of Louisiana.

The wheels have started. The work of bringing back the "Confederate" States has begun. Maj.-Gen. Banks, under the authority of the President, has issued a proclamation to the loyal citizens of Louisiana, providing for an election of Governor and other State officers on the 22d of February next, and the installment of such officers on the 4th of March; also, for an election of delegates, on the first Monday of April, to a Convention for the revision of the Constitution. He has taken this step on the assurance that more than one-tenth of the population desire the speedy reinauguration of civil rule on the basis of the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, and that the movement will be carried through in absolute good faith to the National Government.

The experiment will be watched with great interest. Its success, which is confidently anticipated, will demonstrate the complete efficiency of the plan of the President, as applicable to every "Confederate" State. Louisiana was driven into the "Confederacy" more reluctantly, perhaps, than some of the other States; but, after a brief period, it yielded to the dazzling promise that New-Orleans should be the great emporium of the new slave empire, and became as fanatical as any in its devotion to the treason. No part of the "Confederacy" that we have yet regained has exhibited such intensity of hate to the old flag, as was shown by both sexes and all classes in New-Orleans on its first occupation by Gen. Butler, a year ago last May. So far as appearances indicated, it was notpossible that rebels could be more irreclaimable. And yet, under a regimen at first severe and then relaxing, the rebel spirit has been gradually giving way to loyal sentiment, and it is believed that there is now enough of the latter to control the State, if trusted with civil powers. If the programme of Maj.-Gen. Banks is carried out, within two months Louisiana will be as literally and completely a loyal State in the Union—with a loyal State Government and loyal representatives in both branches of Congress—as New-York itself.

What will be more notable yet, Louisiana, within three months, will have a Constitution as thoroughly purged of negro Slavery as our own. This will be effected through the free action of the Convention itself, over whose election and subsequent deliberations the Government will not seek to exercise the slightest control, beyond the requirements of loyalty required by the Amnesty Proclamation. But the loyal sentiment of the State is now almost identical with the Anti-Slavery sentiment. Every intelligent man sees that the war has given the institution a mortal blow, and that it is worse than vain to endeavor to keep it alive, especially if it is to be deprived of the special nursing of the "slave power" of the Confederacy. Brought back into the Union, Slavery, at best, could only drag along a languishing existence—a source of misery alike to itself and to all around it. Therefore, thousands of those in Louisiana who were originally its strong friends have abandoned all concern for it, in accepting the necessity of returning to the Union. Other thousands who never were Secessionists at heart, have imbibed a thorough hate of the institution, as the source of the rebellion, with all its unmeasured woes. They are now as radical Anti-Slavery men as can be found in the land. These two classes make up almost the whole of the Unionism of Louisiana. Their delegates will constitute the vast majority of the Convention, and, beyond all doubt, will establish a Constitution forever prohibiting Slavery in the State.

Thus we see that the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North will be satisfied without any innovations upon our established system of Government. The method is perfectly natural, and legitimate. Nobody not himself a traitor can advocate the intrusting of a State Government to the disloyal. In every representative Government, loyalty is made a prerequisite of the elective franchise. The sovereignty of a State, if it resides anywhere at all, must reside exclusively in the loyal people of the State. But it proves to be the fact, everywhere, so far as the rebel territory has been regained, that loyal feelings and Anti-Slavery feelings are almost invariably found together. The National Government, in remitting its military rule to the operation of civil State rights, has no valid power to discriminate between Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery; but it has such power to discriminate between loyalty and disloyalty. It would be derelict in its most sacred duty were it to allow the machinery of the State Government to go into the hands of those who would pervert it to the furtherance of the rebellion. It has the unquestionable right, and is in duty bound, to take a guaranty that the civil powers for which it gives up its war powers, shall be exercised only by loyal men. This it can secure through an oath of loyalty at the ballot-box. But this very necessity of securing a loyal State Government takes with it an Anti-Slavery State Government as an inevitable consequence. For this the National Government is in no way responsible. It comes simply and solely from the unchangeable realities of the situation—from the relations which the rebellion itselfhas established between loyalty and Anti-Slavery.

If this method of restoring Louisiana succeeds—and it is almost impossible to doubt that it will—all further concern for the fate of Slavery anywhere will be entirely useless. By the simple reëstablishment of loyal State power, the whole question of Slavery is decided in fact, if not in form. This ought to content all rational men.

Non-Payment of Bounties to Veterans—Gross Carelessness.—There is a very loud and just complaint on the part of our reënlisted veterans, who have come to their homes in this City on a brief furlough, at the shameful manner in which they are treated respecting the non-payment of their bounty-money. The difficulty, we are informed, is altogether attributable to the neglect of the regimental and company officers, who nearly always fail to bring with them from the army the evidence of the reënlistment of their men. Without these enrollment papers, duly signed by the Commissary of Musters at Washington, the County Supervisors' Committee can in no instance pay the bounty. This certificate of reënlistment forms the only voucher by which the Committee can regulate its action, and the only proof upon which the volunteer can be credited to the quota of the county. Yet we are told that it is next to impossible to make the regimental officers and the authorities at Washington understand this simple matter, by which a world of annoyance and hardship would be spared the noble fellows who have served the country faithfully through one long term of service, and are cheerfully offering themselves for another.

As a consequence of this inexcusable neglect, the City is filled with dissatisfied soldiers, who had reason to expect, on reënlisting, that as soon as they set foot in New-York their just dues would be given them. Here they are, some of them penniless, the bounty money all ready to be given them, but, in default of the slightest written authority upon which the Committee may allow their claims, they are compelled to suffer the inconvenience and annoyance of waiting until the carelessness of which they are the victims shall be set right.

Now it would have been scarcely the work of an hour for these regimental officers to have performed their duty by making triplicate copies of the muster-in rolls, and to have had them properly certified before leaving the army. Instead, however, of taking this very simple precaution, they have brought their men home in a helter-skelter fashion, leading them to suppose that their verbal statements alone would be sufficient to secure them their bounty from the Supervisors' Committee.

In two or three instances the officers who have been thus thoughtless have managed to have justice done in the premises, by sending to Washington for their muster-in rolls, and their men consequently have received their money. The majority, however, of the reënlisted soldiers who are spending their short furloughs at home, are still, we are credibly informed, without the proof of their claim to the bounty, and apparently without the officers whose first business it should be to procure this evidence.

Such a state of things is altogether wrong. It should be seen to at once that these brave men whose visit home ought to be made memorable to them forever by the heartiness of their welcome, and the gratifying recognition on all sides of their services and patriotism, are not permitted longer to wander unhappily about, deprived of the money which rightfully belongs to them, and at last return cheerlessly to the army to tell their comrades of the ingratitude and injustice of the people at home.

The Clergy and the Fairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That many clergymen are backward to aid in the fairs undertaken for the relief of the Sanitary Commission Fund, as declared in your issue of this date, is true. Their objection is not to the *cause*, but to the manner in which many fairs have recently been conducted. A system of lotteries and gambling and extortion has been pursued which is abhorrent to our sense of right. And amusements have been introduced and made a prominent feature of these fairs, which we cannot conscientiously countenance. Rather than hinder the success of enterprises having so benevolent an aim, many of us have kept silent on these abuses, hoping they would not recur. But as a large part of the community have seemed to recognize it as a rule that "the end sanctifies the means," and that these resorts are necessary to the success of these undertakings, it seems clearly a sacred duty to us not to lend our countenance to things which our own consciences condemn, and which we teach to be decidedly evil and wrong. We are most willing to use our influence—if we have any—for any good work, but we cannot consent that it should be abused. And it should be known that some of us have learned that reflections upon our consistency have been made in private by some, while others have openly quoted us as sanctioning these wrong measures. Eliminate from these fairs the pernicious practices which have been allowed in other places, and we are ready to give our utmost aid to the benevolent efforts now undertaken.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN.

We did not suppose there were loyal clergymen of this stamp. The clergyman to whom we referred was one who has habitually refrained from praying for the President, and who refused to respond to his proclamation for thanksgiving for victories. We naturally inferred that political feeling had something to do with opposition to the fairs.

But it seems from this communication, and one which we published yesterday, that there is an opposition also, because of an apprehension that they will raise money by raffling, by extortion, and by objectionable amusements. To this we have to say, first, that we do not believe it. We have been directly assured to the contrary; and this assurance derives moral support from the fact that in the Committees managing the fairs are found the names of many as high-toned Christian men and women as can be found in either of the two cities. In the second place, if the apprehension is really well founded, then it is the business of these clergymen to try to prevent these abuses, and thus save the great object from injury. We have not heard of any such attempt on their part. When they have done their duty in this regard faithfully, if they then feel that they cannot support the fairs, notwithstanding the abuses—just as they support the war, or the Government, or any civil institution, in spite of its abuses, for the sake of the great end to be realized—then they can, with much better grace, gather up their robes, and "pass by on the other side."

How Soon will the War End?—This question is asked, in public and private, a hundred times a day, and but few of the answers are ever based upon any sound reasoning or reliable facts. It is in small, almost insignificant occurrences and expressions that the true condition of the rebellion, and that of the people of the South, is most truly indicated. A Richmond paper of a recent date announces with extreme gratification the arrival of *one hundred* live fat hogs in the neighboring city of *Petersburgh*, styles it a "very pleasant kind of invasion," much more agreeable than to be "invaded by a hundred lean, slab-sided Yankee prisoners," coming to eat pork instead of producing it. Another article recommends a plan by which *every* portion of the cattle and hogs slaughtered for the use of individuals and the army may be made available, and significantly adds that in "many portions of the States the supply of these animals is exhausted." Thus, day after day, these little irrefutable indications of the condition of the rebellion manifest themselves in a plain, unprejudiced manner, and are worthy, therefore, of general credence. Let those who study the progress of the war carefully note these certain developments, and they can obtain an idea of how soon the war will end, which will be far more reliable than if based on almost any other reasoning or hypothesis. The people of the South are so despotically ruled, that their demands for peace will be stifled so long as there are bayonets at the command of the rulers. But as the progress of our armies narrows still more closely the country on which they depend for food, actual starvation, now threatened, will become an inevitable fact, unless submission to the rightful Government is promptly accorded. So long as the lines of the armies of the rebellion covered the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, the weapon of starvation was one on which we could place no dependence. But the condition of affairs now justifies the public in placing some dependence on the indubitable evidences of a speedy dissolution which appear from time to time in the rebel journals, and which they cannot repress if they would.

Railroad Accidents.—The American railroad system, in regard to speed and safety, has been brought so near perfection, that for a long time the traveling public have enjoyed immunity from those fearful accidents which, eight and ten years ago, so frequently sent thrills of anguish and horror through the land. But recently, railroad matters seem to have got out of joint, and we have chronicled at least half a dozen serious accidents on leading lines of travel within the past ten days, most of them attended with serious loss of life. The weather may have had something to do with this—frost, and snow and ice are sometimes barriers which reasonably account for delays and accidents—and it may be mere chance which precipitates half a dozen of these calamities into the space of a week. But we fear the vigilance of some of our railroad managers has suffered relaxation, and that the enormous press of business and travel, and the consequent flow of money, has induced criminal indifference to the comfort, safety and accommodation of the public. And we may take this occasion to say that the management of several of the most important roads leading out of this City, particularly the management of the local accommodation trains, is attended with so much irregularity and apparent carelessness, that people dependent upon them travel back and forth with fear and trembling, feeling that their lives are risked at almost every trip. If the public sense should be appalled by some sudden and fearful calamity, these railroad managers would and should be held far from guiltless. There is great room for improvement in the management of most of the roads leading out of New-York. Let those in charge see that the improvement is made as a measure of justice to the public, and not wait for it to be prompted by some frightful disaster.

Reimbursement of War Expenses.—Ex-Mayor Wood's bill for reimbursing New-York City the expenses she has incurred in raising troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, deserves favorable consideration. The principle which it embodies is essentially just, and if the time for bringing it forward is premature, the fault must be laid at the door of those who took the lead in the matter. The claim of Pennsylvania was the first one brought forward,—naturally enough, as Pennsylvania is seldom behind hand in pressing claims of any kind upon the National Legislature. We concur with those members who thought it would be quite as seemly and proper for all the States to postpone their demands until the war was over. We are engaged just now in a common struggle,—one in which all the States have a common interest: and no question of separate and subordinate concern should be permitted for a moment to interfere with the devotion of the national energies to the prosecution of the war. The suggestion that a general bill should be passed, providing for the auditing and settlement of all such claims, and for their payment when the war is over, is a good one, and is far preferable to the enactment of laws for each individual case. All the States would then stand upon the same footing, and each would be sure to receive what was justly its due, without delaying or encroaching upon the claims of its sister States. But if Congress does not see fit to pass such a general law, we trust that the claims of New-York will not be postponed to those of any other city or State.

THE REVOLUTION OF IDEAS.

The Ideas of the Rebels—The Ideas of the Conservatives—The Ideas of the Politicians—The Ideas of the People—The Triumph of the People in a Great Revolution.

The Beeches, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1864.

The rebellion is a great affair; the war is a great thing; the energy put forth by the country is a mighty work. But greater than all these, by far, is the revolution of ideas. It is the greatest intellectual movement ever known in so short a time. Three brief Summers only have passed away, and a vast fabric of intellectual fictions (apparently deep-seated in the minds of the leading men of the United States) has been swept away. It is true they were fictions; but what have been the greater part of the ideas prevalent in political society but fictions? Europe is overlaid with legal fictions of the most monstrous kind—sanctioned by neither God or nature. We should soon have been in the same condition, if the rebellion had not fortunately come on. The supposed divine right of Kings is no more false than the supposed right to hold slaves. Yet this fictitious right was imbedded in the Constitution; made practical in laws; entered into commerce, and become, literally, an element of the American mind. Men were found in all ranks and conditions of society, who were continually asserting *they* were not for Slavery—not they! Yet they were continually siding with the party—the men and the acts which sustained Slavery! They seemed to be utterly unconscious that their words and their acts were in direct contradiction. They were not to blame. It is one of those common historical delusions which are prevalent among all people who thoughtlessly adopt popular and fashionable opinions. It is as prevalent in politics as in dress. To such people the rebellion was like the earthquake at Caraccas. They were shocked into truth by falling houses rendered uninhabitable. Their political structure was in ruins. Their political ideas were vagrant, in search of other dwellings. But such a revolution never stops half way. Rebels and Nationalists have been compelled to adopt a new philosophy. It is a healthy, invigorating process, beneficial to both. The nation will sail grander, nobler, better from the revolution of ideas. In a brief time the *novi homines*—the men of the new ideas—will rise to the act of government in both North and South.

But, let us look at this revolution of ideas, and see what has been done. With what ideas did the South begin this war? They can be very briefly stated. They are simple propositions. First, "Cotton is King." Next, because "Cotton is King," "Slavery is essential" to the prosperity of the South, and its institutions must be founded on Slavery. Thirdly, the "States Rights Doctrine" gave them a right to secede; and fourthly, "Secession would be peaceful," and they become an independent, flourishing Slave Empire. These were the political and commercial ideas of the South when they commenced their work of secession. How much of all those ideas remain in the Southern mind? Except in a few desperate leaders of men, not a particle of that vast fabric remains. "Cotton is King!" Where is its kingdom? The South expected Europe to rush to arms for cotton. What has followed? Europe is, and will be, as quiet as lambs. Europe wants bread more than it wants cotton. Cotton was not exported from America seventy years ago; what did the world do for cotton then? Was there no one to tell these deluded mortals that the world had once got along very well without American cotton? Cotton failed, and there are no more cotton ideas in politics. "Slavery is essential." Cotton and sugar are now easier raised on the Mississippi without Slavery than with it. The necessity for Slavery has vanished. Arms have captured the slaves and turned them into soldiers. The thing itself is fast disappearing. "Secession will be peaceful!" Look at the peace it has produced! Battles—sieges—ruin—blood—death and desolation! It is as peaceful as the fall of Lucifer from Heaven! The South is as peaceful and happy as that dark, demoniac kingdom over which Satan reigns with wailing and gnashing of teeth! What harmony they enjoy at Richmond! What quiet, happy times in Charleston! What lovely scenes on the ruined plantations of Mississippi and Louisiana! "States Rights doctrine!" What greater delusion! Had no men in the South sense enough to see that no country could exist with such a doctrine! That even if it were possible with the small Confederate States of Greece, it is utterly impossible with a great nation. Where are now those great ideas of the South? Vanished, like the fabric of a vision. The spear of Ithuriel has touched them, and the South will rise from her madness, clothed, and in her right mind.

Let us look at conservative ideas. What are conservative ideas? I can find no better illustration than in McClellan's impertinent letter to the President of July 7, 1862. That extraordinary document has this passage:

> "Neither confiscation of property, political executions of prisoners, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of Slavery should be contemplated for a moment * * * Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon Slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies."

This was in July, 1862. Congress did confiscate property; the President did emancipate; tens of thousands of slaves were captured; and tens of thousands are in our armies. Yet, the army is *not* disintegrated; volunteering has *not* stopped; and the army was never in as good condition. Indiana and some other States have filled their whole quota of the last call by volunteering alone; and if Mr. McClellan will show me any considerable part of the army which is not for abolishing Slavery, I shall be obliged to him for the information. Such are conservative ideas. Where are they now? With the years beyond the flood. And what do intelligent loyal men of the South think of them?

Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, says:

> "They can point to desolated homes, devastated fields, forsaken firesides, and smoking villages, as a monument of Slavery. They turn from it with loathing indescribable. *But while we who are so much interested pray for deliverance from this curse, there is a sneaking party in the North who would force us to keep the curse with us.* We would return to our allegiance with Slavery blotted from our State Constitution. What a sight is here presented. I tell you, my friends, that if you desire to prolong this war, you have only to continue this talk about conservatism."

Now, what are the ideas of politicians? Just now they are in a state of wonderful bewilderment. They have waked up and found their vocation gone. There is a revolution in their ideas. Heretofore they have been accustomed to treat politics as a game of battledore and shuttlecock. Such games are no longer possible. Politics are now a reality not to be played with and trifled with. The people have put aside the pitiful little tricks of the trade. Government is now a grave and solemn idea, filled with awful responsibilities and grand results. The politician by trade will no longer find employment except in those minor places in which he may be overlooked.

And what are the ideas of the people?

They alone have not been revolutionized; because they alone have held the truth. Who have carried on the war? The people. Who have held the lamp up to truth, and revolutionized all old ideas? The people. And what is the idea of the people? It is America, one and indivisible. It is man, regenerated and disenthralled. It is humanity, going forth in all noble, great and glorious deeds. It is freedom for a world, long bound in bondage. It is Christianity, giving freedom to human souls, by the vigor of truth, for, says Cowper:

——"He is the freeman
Whom the truth makes free."

These are general ideas, you say. Certainly, but no other country has had them but our own. Is it not palpable that the ideas which have been swept away were directly opposed to these? How could this be a great nation, with the fiction of State Sovereignty? How could it be the champion of Freedom, while cherishing Slavery? How could it pursue a correct system of political economy, with the fiction that cotton governed the world? How can it have able and upright statesmen, while governed by partisan cliques? How can it have a just philosophy, without embracing, practically, the great ideas of Christianity? But the nation, we hope, has waked in time. There is a great revolution in ideas, and for a time, at least, the people will triumph in the might of Truth and Justice.

A Veteran Observer.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Exchange of Prisoners—Gen. Butler's Proceedings—Mr. Ashley's Bill for Restoring the Union—Southern Sentiment.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864.

The commitment of the control and exchange of prisoners to a man who is distinguished for vigor and promptitude of action is doubtless the very best thing that the Administration could have done in the premises. The distaste, and the insolent affectation of superiority to Gen. Butler, manifested on the part of the rebel chieftain, himself an outlaw and a traitor, will give way before the fact that the Government of the United States has placed several thousands of his captured hosts under the supervision of that officer. If the rebels really dread his severity, they will be less likely to provoke it, by additional cruelties to our prisoners in their hands; and they will be all the more anxious to effect speedy exchanges, on account of their apprehensions of retaliation. I have, indeed, met with respectable and intelligent persons, who believe that the only way to prevent or to check the systematic cruelty of the rebels to our prisoners is to resort to retaliation, and announcements have been put forth that Gen. Butler has been authorized to adopt that expedient; but I am happy to believe that no such authority has been given, and that no such policy would be sanctioned. If a just, enlightened and humane Government of freemen, in the nineteenth century, should enter the lists with the rebel slavemongers in a contest for the palm of cruelty and barbarity, they might expect to be beaten, or, if successful, to be forever disgraced in the eyes of good men. The laws of war may justify individual cases of retaliation, where the enemy has inflicted death upon prisoners, in violation of international law—but no nation which respects itself will institute a system of wholesale cruelty to prisoners. No course could be better calculated to insure the destruction of our prisoners than that of retaliation. We may be assured that the authors of the present rebellion will not be brought to reason by attempting to follow their example of cruelty. They will, on the contrary, go further, and commit greater atrocities, which it will be impossible to imitate, without placing our country where the rebels are—beyond the pale of civilization.

It would be far better, in my judgment, to pursue the opposite course of "heaping coals of fire upon their heads," by kindness and humanity to their prisoners. By this course we should gain the applause of the civilized world, and put the traitor Confederacy before the world in its true character, as the enemy of human kind. I know that the rebel prisoners in our hands have uniformly been treated with humanity, but I would go further, and overwhelm their friends at Richmond with shame, by giving to them every comfort that their condition will admit of. Let us study to make them comfortable—let us not be satisfied with giving necessary food and clothing, shelter and fuel, and we shall infallibly bring relief and amelioration to our own unfortunate brethren in the hands of the rebels.

The very best thing that the Government of the United States could do for the victims of rebel tyranny at Richmond, Danville, and Salisbury, would be to issue rations of clothing to the rebel prisoners in our lines. Permission is given to the friends of the prisoners and to the charitable to relieve their wants, but this is not enough. The Government would see that charity is superfluous, except to supply comforts and luxuries.

If this course were pursued, and if every facility were given the prisoners to write home to their friends in regard to their treatment, it is morally certain that it would react in favor of our prisoners in their hands. The rebels have attempted to destroy the Government, but they have not destroyed human nature, which is the same everywhere. All experience, as well as revelation, teaches that kindness is the best retaliation for injuries.

I have seen very little notice taken of the important bill presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. ASHLEY, providing for the recognition of the rebel States. It seems to be based mainly upon the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and in most respects, seems to be well conceived. But in defining the qualification of voters, the bill departs very widely from the President's idea, and in my judgment, is less wise and practical. The bill provides for the enrollment of the "loyal male citizens," and for calling a State Convention to frame a constitution as soon as the citizens shall signify to the Provisional Military Governor a wish to return to loyalty and the Constitution; "and all male citizens of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at said election, except those persons who have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or held any office, civil or military, whether under the usurping States or Confederate authorities."

It will be remembered that the President's Proclamation admits to pardon, and to political rights, all rebel soldiers under the grade of Brigadier-General, on the condition of swearing allegiance, and, perhaps, the whole number excluded from the amnesty would be less than a thousand. But this bill of Mr. ASHLEY disfranchises every private soldier who has voluntarily borne arms against the Government, and the number must be several hundred thousands. This I look upon as a material defect in the bill, which, however, can be easily corrected before it passes through the two Houses. The bill implies that the States are to remain under the Provisional Government until the Governor is satisfied that the people are in earnest in their wish to return to their allegiance under the Constitution. There can, therefore, be no necessity for disfranchising any class of citizens as a safeguard against disloyalty. Slavery will have been overthrown, and every slave will have become his own master, by the triumph of the Union arms, before any attempt can be made to reorganize the State Governments. The first thing to be done after the restoration of the authority of the General Government will be to receive the oath of fealty from the citizens, including in it a renunciation of all right to hold slaves. In addition to this fact, the President's Proclamation, which is to stand forever, the laws of Congress already passed and to be passed, annulling the relations of master and slave, will go into instant operation. As rapidly as our army advances the fetters of the slave will fall, and when the State Conventions assemble, there will be "neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude" to abolish, and their duty will be merely to prohibit its reinstitution. With a hundred thousand black men under arms, we need have no apprehension of an attempt to revive Slavery. The curse once lifted, it is highly probable that the public opinion of the South will be as strong against its reëstablishment as is that of the Free States. The strength of Slavery has been the terror it has inspired by its power. That once broken, we shall see it universally execrated by Southern men, especially by the non-slaveholders. What you said some days ago of the returning loyalty of the French and English after their revolutions, struck me as very appropriate to our times. I believe that the authors of the present rebellion will have more to fear from the injured and outraged people of the South, after their power shall be overthrown, than from the General Government. We may, therefore, trust their loyalty, and the devotion of the non-slaveholders, the small slaveholders and the freedmen. There can never be a reaction in favor of Slavery. Royalty has in all ages been loved and revered by the people subject to it; and it has always required a great amount of royal mis-government to cause the people to revolt against it. But Slavery was never endeared to its victims. We heard much of the fidelity of slaves to their masters before the present war commenced, but where is it now? Who now believes in it? What slaveholder ever believed in it? The non-slaveholders have little less reason than their slaves, to hate the institution. They have been conscripted to fight for it, while every owner of twenty slaves has been exempted, or been able to purchase exemption, or at most, to seize the highest offices.

Let us generously trust the Southern people, after having extracted the poison of slavery, to manage their own affairs.

The bill of Mr. ASHLEY has another defect, in that it confers the right of suffrage upon all citizens of the United States, without reference to the term of their residence in the States to be reorganized.

I am surprised that an article, said to be taken from the Richmond *Whig*, the date not given, has attracted so little attention. It was heralded from Newbern, N. C., some two weeks ago, as a remarkable utterance of Anti-Slavery sentiment. I find the article at length in the North Carolina (Newbern) *Times*, of the 19th ult. The following extracts from it will show it to be most extraordinary if true, or a culpable fraud, if it is not genuine:

> "Statesmen are becoming learned in the Divine law, which pronounces the mutual dependence of men, nations and races. It is now recognized that nature is intolerant of anomalies; that wrong visited upon the humblest individual is inflicted upon the entire community; that systematic oppression of a class, however insignificant in character, parts and numbers, is a threat uttered against mankind; that in the eyes of the Almighty there are no such divisions of men as races, nations and communities; and that while there are distinct grades of peoples, running from the most enlightened down to the most barbarous and stupid, the creation of man has no superfluous parts. * * Slavery has stabbed itself to death. It sinned against the light, committed the unpardonable sin; and must die." And more of the same tenor.

If this article is genuine, it manifests a wonderful change of opinion at Richmond, as well in regard to the right of free speech, as to the merits of slavery. I confess that I would gladly believe in its genuineness, but cannot. I should have more faith in it if I had not seen other statements in regard to rebel sentiments, coming from Newbern, which were afterward proven to be false. The editor of the Newbern paper should be called upon to exhibit his authority for the article. If true or if false, the friends of the rebels in Europe will hold it up to the world as evidence of the Anti-Slavery sentiments which are prevalent at the seat of the rebel Confederacy, and of the freedom of the Press. Let the truth be known, and if it turns out to be a pious fraud, the world should know it. OBSERVER.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. RICHARD WAGNER'S opera of the "Tannhauser" was played last night, for the second time, at the Academy of Music. The director was Mr. CARL BERGMANN, who some years since brought out the work at the Stadt Theatre, where it was a complete failure. Since then, the general public has become familiar with the overture, and through that brilliant *pot pourri*, with the principal themes of the opera. The advantage of this acquaintance was noticeable last night in frequent and genial bursts of applause. Indeed, we have seldom seen an audience that was more attentive, respectful, and quick to appreciate. We are heartily glad that it was so, not from any particular love of WAGNER, but because we should be sorry to see a New-York audience guilty of the rudeness and obstinate blindness that characterized the Parisian audience when this opera was first produced in the gay metropolis of la belle France. The least we can do for a man of study and long effort, is to give him a patient hearing.

It was long before Mr. WAGNER received that attention in any part of the world. The composer of many operas, large and small, it has only been his good fortune to participate in one immediate success. This was "Rienzi." All his other works were positive and unmistakable failures on their respective first nights. Mr. WAGNER'S latest production ("Tristan and Isolde") is as yet unsung. It was placed in rehearsal at one of the principal Vienna opera-houses, and the artists studied their parts for many months, but they were unable to commit them to memory, and the attempt had therefore to be abandoned. Nevertheless Mr. WAGNER can boast at this moment of a very large and intelligent audience. In all the theatres of Germany his music is played, and we think fairly appreciated. Here we are acquainted with small parts of "Rienzi," the "Fliegende Hollander," "Lohengrin," and now with the whole of the "Tannhauser."

The composer is a man of about fifty years, who has been reared in a school of the bitterest adversity. He is, in a a measure, self-taught, and, like all self-taught men, mistakes the irregular discoveries of an inquisitive spirit for the intense inspirations of genius. Chilled by constant failures, by worldly hardships, by pecuniary difficulties, and by political troubles, he has sought not repose, but excitement in himself. The world gave him nothing, why should he care for the world? Thus, from an early extravagance of style, which genial applause might have softened, he has steadily proceeded to greater extravagances, until, as we see, his last work is pronounced, even by a friendly tribunal, to be impossible. The championship, too, which the Weimar coterie has generously exercised in bringing Mr. WAGNER before the public, has had its evil consequences. Champions generally sympathise with the meanest attributes of their heroes. In this particular case they have been at particular pains to extol the exuberant vagaries of their friend, rather than to warn him against the excesses which have already, in a manner, terminated his career. A man who cares little for the world, and much for the opinion of a few friends, is in a sad way—philosophy to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The "Tannhauser" is a work which, if it has not revolutionized music, has at least precipitated changes in the relations of the great masses of the operatic drama. It is an earnest protest against flippancy; a serious effort to treat an old-time lyric subject in a grand chivalrous spirit; a resolute trial to preserve homogeneity in the orchestra, in the chorus, and among the soloists. It is for the latter, aside from technicalities, that the "Tannhauser" is mainly remarkable. The leading singers are not indulged in the graceful vanities of the Italian stage. They have to put up with the rough of the work; to do the best they can in pushing forward the action. There are no arias romanzas, cavatinas and fal-lalls for them, but solid burdens of sound, beneath which they not unfrequently stagger, and grow weary, and long for rest, and pray for VERDI. Sometimes the compose leaves them completely in the lurch; backs out of all responsibility, and isolates them grimly as if for a joke. This is the case in the Shepherd's song of the second scene, where an unhappy rustic is permitted to go astray in a maddening flux of notes and keys without any kind of accompaniment. But usually he is after them with the orchestra, and chorus, and they cannot complain of want of attention.

Are there no melodies in the opera? No tunes, perhaps, but melodious bits, yes, and plenty of them too. In the overture they are presented in a bouquet, and with a brightness of coloring that can hardly be excelled. There are many other *morceaux* that may be melodious to a highly trained ear, but have no broad and popular claim to that distinction. WAGNER, in fact, is deficient in the symmetries of a poet. He either despises form, or has no idea of what that quality is. Hence he cannot be a first-class melodist. Moreover, he is absolutely deficient in spontaneity. In all that he does there is an inflexible sternness, a dogged deliberation of purpose. Perceiving, perhaps, a wider and better field for art he has set out evidently with the intention of wading to it. He despises the pleasant way, because he has not been able to find it. He is never playful, and his nearest approach to repose is grotesqueness. Gayety is the privilege of genius, as dullness is of stupidity. WAGNER, although not gay, is assuredly not stupid. He occupies a neutral ground, and occupies it with his nose perked up to the sky, lest he should scent the flowers, and a couple of sturdy legs in the nearest puddles. The well sustained effort of a worker; the fagging completeness of a drudge are perceptible everywhere; but the happy conceits of a poet, the all illumining lightning flash of genius are not to be found. When he *has* a melody he knows how to make the most of it. All the best pieces in the "Tannhauser" are elaborated with consummate skill, and they all seem as if they had come from a foundery rather than a quarry; suggest the hammer, not the chisel.

The dramatic statements or solos, with few exceptions, are of preternatural heaviness—dull, prosy, stupid, and the result of nothing in the world but labor. The heaviest of these things are, of course, those which are most praised by the admirers of the composer; and for people who hate melody, love deformity and cling to dreariness, they are no doubt hugely improving. WAGNER himself never despises a melody, but nurses it carefully and artistically—witness the love song of "Tannhauser," the baritone solo of the first act, and again of the third act. The concerted pieces and the choruses are always vigorous. Some of the combinations are really overwhelming. The orchestral partition is exceedingly full and exceedingly well considered. It is here that we must look if we would see Mr. WAGNER to the best advantage. The Italian school deals mainly with the voice, the German with the orchestra; WAGNER is as truly the representative of the latter as VERDI is of the former.

There are extravagances of harmony to which it is not necessary to refer. They are frightful on paper, but not always disagreeable to the ear; nevertheless, it must be confessed that some of the modulations are abrupt and harsh. Our forefathers used to go from key to key with great dignity and stateliness; WAGNER rushes about like a steam engine.

The performance of this difficult work was extremely creditable to the German company, all the members of which are in the cast. Mr. BERGMANN conducted with great steadiness and effect.

On Friday the opera will be repeated for the third time. At Brooklyn, on Monday, Mr. ANSCHUTZ will give his first performance—the first of four, at the the rate of two a week.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The addition of Mr. JOHN DREW to the company here has enabled the management to revive the laughable burlesque of "Mazeppa"—well remembered at this establishment. Mrs. WOOD plays in the piece, and Mr. DREW introduces a great deal of new business. The house was kept in a constant roar of laughter.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Hoyt's Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.—People smile with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly what HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University-place.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes, costs but $2; with 12 views $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 335 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Have you a Cough?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once. It may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.

Have you Bronchitis?

Then try JAYNE'S Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

Have you Asthma?

JAYNE'S Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

Have you Pleurisy?

By taking two or three large doses of JAYNE'S Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

Have you Consumption?

JAYNE'S Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

Hooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the lungs or breast are effectually and speedily cured by JAYNE'S Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial?

Dr. D. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills are Purgative, Laxative, or Aperient, and will be found on trial, prompt, safe and effectual. All of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by Druggists everywhere.

Miss Mina Geary, the Talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY,

DEC. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a stimulating extract, prepared from roots, flowers and herbs. It is put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, and the other for morning use as a dressing. Sold by all druggists. KENDALL & CO.,

No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines

To RENT, by

HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,

Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Cures Croup Every Time.

Cures Tickling in the Throat.

Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.

Cures Colds Without Fail.

Cures Chills and Fever.

Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.

Costs only 25 Cents.

Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO.,

And all Druggists.

Marvin's New Patent

DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,

FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,

(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:

Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.

Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.

Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.

Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.

Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.

Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.

MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.

No. 265 Broadway, New-York.

Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.

A Refreshing Beverage.

A Delightful Wine.

For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Office, No. 305 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable haircutting. Styles suitable, executed in the best manner only, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving 10 cents.

A large Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furs, at greatly reduced prices, at WHITE'S celebrated Hat-store, No. 216 Broadway.

The Sloat Elliptic Sewing Machine is the very best in the market. Call and see it. Office, 537 Broadway, New York. A. H. SUPLEE.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 129.—Jan. 20, 1864.

69, 56, 23, 25, 60, 9, 46, 31, 47, 63, 53, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 130.—Jan. 20, 1864.

32, 51, 67, 56, 18, 66, 16, 6, 13, 55, 25, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 33—Jan. 20, 1864.

11, 12, 23, 38, 20, 56, 74, 18, 5, 60, 65, 47.

CLASS 34—Jan. 20 1864.

25, 76, 18, 62, 24, 71, 45, 38, 28, 36, 72, 50.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

UNION ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—The regular meeting of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at their Rooms, No. 23 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock. Friends of the Government are invited.

HENRY H. HAIGHT, President.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, } Secretaries.
THOMAS H. OAKLEY,

TO BOSS PLASTERERS.—YOU ARE HEREBY notified that on and after the 1st day of February, no plasterer shall work for less than $2 50 per day. By united order of the Society. JOHN ENNIS, Pres't.

JOHN O'CONNOR, Rec. Sec.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,

One door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816

BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,

Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK. DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,

No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but herestored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 560 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-YORK.

For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from January 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43—2,078,409 74	
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	169,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and bank stocks	192,313 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	336,760 28	
Loans on demand	438,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03—2,902,145 61	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL,
WM. H. GUION,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,
JAS. M. BROWN,
N. CHANDLER,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,
W. B. DUNCAN,
H. F. SPAULDING,
J. L. ASPINWALL,
JOHN ALLEN,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,
L. H. BRIGHAM,
J. A. MECKE,
JOHN R. GARDNER,
JAMES BENKARD,
WM. M. EVARTS,
ROBERT SPEDDING,
J. B. JOHNSTON,
FRED. C. GEBHARD,
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
WILSON G. HUNT,
J. J. CRANE,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
GEORGE W. BEE,
WM. WRIGHT,
EMIL HEINEMANN,
THOS. SLOCOMB,
GEO. A. PHELPS, JR.,
M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.

JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.

JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

This Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee,

GEORGE T. STRONG,

Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.

DEC. 28, 1863.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY

OF THE AGE!

DOCTOR KENNEDY,

OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.

One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.

By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

SCROFULA OINTMENT,

AND

HEALING OINTMENT,

every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.

MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,

No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.

Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

MARSHALL'S

PINE TREE TAR DROPS.

The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases,
Convenient for the pocket,
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. P. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any Pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and easily tried, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York, by J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway; D. S. Barnes & Co., and F. C. Wells & Co.

USE HYGEIAN COUGH MIXTURE.

Depot, No. 50 Cortlandt-st.

BROWN'S METALLIC WEATHER-STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude wind, rain and dust from doors and windows; saves half the fuel, and is warranted good for five years. Principal and only depot for New-York and vicinity, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

Local agents wanted everywhere.

FINE GOLD-PLATED WATCH CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Two, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve and Fourteen Dollars each; some of which are warranted to wear for ten years. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS—THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH. For sale by

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,

One door below Canal-st.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—FOR INDIGESTION, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

PURE COUNTRY MILK—CAN BE OBTAINED at 8 cents per quart, by applying at or addressing C. SMITH'S Old Establishment, No. 124 East 40th-st. None but a pure article served.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPPLIED at 8 cents per quart. Address T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 37th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANOTHER "MERCURY STORY."

"BLANCHE,"

OR

THE LOST DIAMOND.

A TALE OF THE LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF LONDON.

Illustrations by Darley. Price Twenty-five Cents.

This story by the author of "The Owlet," "Melpomene Surf," "The Rift and Spray," &c., is a tale of unusual interest, and is written in the author's best style.

Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher, No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CONTINENTAL MONTHLY

FOR FEBRUARY.

CONTENTS—NO. XXVI.

Thomas Jefferson, as Seen by the Light of 1863. By J. Sheldon.
The English Press. By Nicholas Rowe, of London.
The Treasury Report and Mr. Secretary Chase. By Hon. F. P. Stanton.
Aspiro—A Fable.
The Red Man's Plea.
Buckle, Draper, and a Science of History. By Edward B. Freeland.
Diary of Frances Krasinska.
Petroleum. By Rev. S. M. Eaton.
The Angels of War.
A Tragedy of Error.
"Nos Amis les Cosaques." By M. Heilprin.
Was He Successful? By Richard B. Kimball.
The Andes. By William G. Dix.
National Friendships.
North and South. By Charles Wm. Butler.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.

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Two copies for one year	Five dollars.
Three copies for one year	Six dollars.
Six copies for one year	Eleven dollars.
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Any person remitting $3, in advance, will receive the magazine from July, 1862, to Jan. 1864, thus securing the whole of Mr. KIMBALL'S and Mr. KIRKE'S new serials, which are alone worth the price of subscription. Or, if preferred, the subscriber can take the magazine for 1863 and a copy of "Among the Pines," or of "Undercurrents of Wall-street," by R. B. KIMBALL, bound in cloth, or of "Sunshine in Thought," by CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, (retail price $1 25,) the book to be sent postage paid.

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All communications, whether concerning MSS. or on business, should be addressed to

JOHN F. TROW, Publisher,

No. 50 Greene-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Newsmen.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the value and abuse of electricity as a curative agent, read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author,

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

TWO THOUSAND PERSONS, PRINCIPALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BURNED TO DEATH IN A CHURCH IN SANTIAGO, CHILI! Large and Graphic ILLUSTRATIONS of this Horrible Tragedy, Views of the Terrible Sufferings of the Multitude, and the Awfully Sublime Spectacle of the Exterior during the Conflagration, from sketches taken on the spot by Dr. CARLOS HENRIQUES, exclusively for DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, with other Highly Interesting Illustrations and Valuable Literary Matter, all in new type, &c., &c. Price 8 cents. Sold everywhere. Dealers will please send their orders in early to secure a full supply. DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS, ready on FRIDAY.

TWICE LOST IS A STORY OF MARKED genius and power, pithy, direct and strongly drawn, without a single line you would want omitted.

Altogether, for spiciness, for raciness, for cultivation, for spirited plot, and rapid, skillful development, the book has not its equal this season.

Handsomely printed, in paper covers. Price 50 cents. Sinclair Tousey, Dick & Fitzgerald, Dexter, Hamilton & Co., John Bradburn, Oliver S. Felt wholesale it in New-York. LORING, Publisher,

No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

"An interesting book from the first page to the last."

RAMBLES AMONG WORDS—THEIR POETRY, History, and Wisdom. By WILLIAM SWINTON. Revised edition. Handsomely printed on tinted laid paper, and tastefully bound in cloth. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Just published by DION THOMAS, No. 142 Nassau-st., N. Y. For sale by all booksellers.

NEW FUN!—TRACTS OF THE SOCIETY FOR ABOLISHING HUMBUG, No. 1.—The Game of Caucus and Ballot Box; or, Grand Raffle for Uncle Sam's Treasury; to come off in November, unless the "scurvy politicians" get laughed out of it. If you like the plan send me 30 cents, and I will mail to you, post-paid, 25 copies of these Tracts for distribution.

C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY,

No. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.,

By its system of

TEMPORARY SUBSCRIPTIONS,

offers great advantages to strangers resident in New-York for the Winter, and others who may not desire to become permanent shareholders:

1. A Circulating Library of about fifty thousand volumes, embracing all the new and interesting works.

2. A spacious Reading Room, well warmed and lighted, where may be found, in addition to the leading American newspapers and periodicals, the London *Times*, *Revue des deux Mondes*, *Monde Illustré*, the British Reviews and Magazines, (original editions,) the London weeklies, illustrated papers, &c., &c.

TERMS:

For temporary subscribers;

One year	$10
Six months	6
Three months	4

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, OFFICE, NO. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address

MUNN & CO.,

No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE of the MARINE SOCIETY, held at the office of the Seamen's Retreat, No. 12 Old-slip, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence, in His inscrutable wisdom, to remove from our midst, by death, our much-esteemed member, Treasurer and associate, Capt. JAMES COPLAND, whose coöperations and counsels in the management of the affairs of our Society have been invaluable, and whose true Christianity, honesty and integrity of character and kindness of heart, endeared him to us all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our late friend and colaborer we recognize the hand of "Him who doeth all things well," and we desire to acquiesce in the dispensation which has made his chair vacant at our council board.

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. James Copland, late a member, and who was Treasurer for the last 14 years, we have suffered an irreparable loss, and that it will be impossible for the Society to fill the place made vacant by his death.

Resolved, That this Society do deeply and sincerely lament and deplore the decease of our esteemed and valued Treasurer, associate and friend, and that we cordially and tenderly sympathize with the afflicted family and relatives of the deceased, and ask for them the blessings of Him who alone can bind up the broken in heart, and comfort the stricken and sorrowing.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be suitably engrossed, authenticated, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolution be published in the *Times*, *Herald* and *Tribune*.

JOHN M. FERRIER, Chairman.

AUGUSTUS PROAL, Secretary *pro tem.*

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interes paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

SALE OF SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Jan. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $2,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 23d day of January, 1864, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to five per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within five days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are dated January 1st, 1864, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's Office, with six per cent coupons attached, payable at the same place, in January and July of each year, or, if preferred by the purchasers, registered bonds will be issued, provided not less than $300,000 of that class are desired.

A sinking fund of 400,000 is specially established, and the faith and credit of the State pledged for the redemption of the above-mentioned Bonds, the sale of which is authorised by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session and approved January 13, 1864.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 30, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY." —The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing term:

GOUVERNEUR S. BIBBY, WILLIAM K. HINMAN,
OSCAR CHEESMAN, PETER F. RANDOLPH,
FRANCIS MANY, WILLIAM HERTZEL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOSEPH S. LOWRY,
AARON L. REID, JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
JOHN F. HOLBROOK, CHAS. E. BLUMENTHAL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, advertised to be held at the office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, has been postponed to TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at same place, at which time Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be elected.

J. R. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 12, 1864.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications, in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 130 Centre-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The following is the second semi-annual statement of this Company, showing its actual condition on the 1st day of January, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Balance in Bank	$65,308 10	
Cash Balance in Office	87 76	
Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions, worth over $168,583, (payable on demand)	123,003 00	$188,398 86
Real Estate, owned by the Company		92,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on Real Estate, worth over $1,095,150		507,600 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company		533,225 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid, (all paid except $900 prior to the issue of this circular)		16,407 66
Premiums due		5,905 40
Rents accrued, not yet due		1,350 00
United States Internal Revenue Stamps		500 00
Total		$1,345,386 92

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, and all other liabilities of every description	$48,592 85

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING, LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,811 87	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87

This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	

The Company has the following assets:

Cash in bank	$116,846 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	— 921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of Interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from Jan. 10, 1855, to the 1st day of January, 1863, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$1,256,910 00	
Additional profits from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864	223,635 00	
Total profits for nine years		$1,480,545 00
The Certificates previous to 1860 have been redeemed in cash		631,940 00
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864		$848,605 00

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS.
A. C. RICHARDS.
SHEPPARD GANDY.
W. M. RICHARDS, of the firm of Richards & Collins.
G. D. H. GILLESPIE.
C. E. MILNOR.
MARTIN BATES, JR., of the firm of Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.
FREDERICK B. BETTS, of the firm of Betts, Nichols & Co.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK.
SANFORD COBB, JR.
W. H. MELLEN.
B. W. BULL, of the firm of B. W. Bull & Co.
C. HADDEN.
L. P. MORTON, of the firm of L. P. Morton & Co.
F. W. MEYER, of the firm of H. & F. W. Meyer.
J. K. MYERS, of the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co.
WILLIAM LECONEY.
A. WESSON.
WILLIAM KENT.
BYRON SHERMAN, of the firm of Sherman Bros.
JEHIAL READ.
JOHN A. BARTOW, of the firm of F. T. Montell & Bartow.
A. S. BARNES, of the firm of Barnes & Burr.
ALEX. M. EARLE, of the firm of Earle & Co.
H. L. ATHERTON.
JOHN A. HADDEN, of the firm of Hadden & Co.
GEO. C. WETMORE, of the firm of Wetmore & Co.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOSIAH M. FISKE.
OLIVER K. KING, of the firm of O. K. King & Co.
DAVID LAMB.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$50,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED —In a prominent importing house on Broadway: thirty years' experience in the business; present capital $80,000; but inadequate to the facilities for doing the business, which is done mostly for cash, and very profitable; only two partners, one residing in Europe as purchaser. None but principals, with name and address, need apply. Address Box 3,997 New-York Post-office.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 62 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted [illegible]. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 3,397 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE City of Quincy, Ill., are requested to meet the Mayor of said city, at the office of VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 8 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, 67 Bleecker-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars; and of Four Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend; to be calculated on the same principle, and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said January interest.

The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company: also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO.,
NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 23d inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,
No. 135 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. and an extra dividend of thirteen (13) per cent. free from Government tax, have been this day declared on the old capital stock of one million dollars, payable on demand to stockholders entitled to receive the same, as holders of said stock on the 16th day of December last.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.

GEO. HODGSDON, Sec.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1864	389,375 27

A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,"
No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 10 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER E. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Feb. 2d, inclusive.

By order,
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 18th instant.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 110 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st of February.

WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 433 Broadway.

DIVIDEND—JAN. 18, 1864.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, has this day been declared, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMER'S BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks has, by order of its Trustees, declared interest, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec 31, 1863, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18. The interest is credited to depositors, and draws interest from Jan. 1, the same as principal.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

EAST RIVER
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHARTERED 1833.

OFFICE No. 69 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$500,000
Amount paid in and securely invested	$275,790
Balance "Scrip Stock," subject to call of the Directors	224,210

WITH A SURPLUS,

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE, on very favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES H. BIRNEY, President.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON	Pres. Central R. N. J.
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN	late President Fulton Bank
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT	Schuchardt & Gebhard
RUSSEL STEBBINS	Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
DANIEL S. SCHANCK	Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.
HENRY SALISBURY	Henry Salisbury & Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN	President Hudson River R.
ISAAC COTHEAL	No. 69 Wall-st.
DAVID WAGSTAFF	David Wagstaff & Co.
HENRY A. HOWE	Bradley & Howe
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK	Augustus Whitlock & Co.
JAMES COLLES, JR.	James Colles, Jr., & Co.
ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL	No. 49 Water st.
WILLIAM WATT	Watt & Sherman
ISAAC WALTON	Isaac Walton & Son
HENDERSON MOORE	J. M. Oppenheim & Co.
R. W. MONTGOMERY	Beebe, Montgomery & Co.
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR	No. 47 Beekman-st.
JAMES A. HAMILTON	No. 46 Exchange-place
THEO. POLHELMUS, JR.	Theo. Polhelmus, Jr., & Co.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital	$300,000
Surplus over $200,000 Assets over	$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 161 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President
GEORGE T. HAWS, Sec'y.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost.

DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ————
(Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
————

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, } Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 30th January, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., of the following Blankets, viz.:

60,000 Regulation Cavalry Blankets, Prussian blue or Gentian dyed.
20,000 Regulation Artillery Blankets.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

Blue, with an orange border three inches wide, and three inches from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six inches high, orange color, in the centre of the blanket.

FOR THE ARTILLERY.

Red, with a black border three inches wide, and three inches from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket.

All the blankets are to be 75 inches long by 67 inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs., or say 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 of a lb. may be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each. The value of the cases to be paid for at a price to be determined by the Inspector.

The blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows: One-tenth of the amount contracted for per week, commencing within one month from the date of the contract.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

Bids will be considered for the delivery of the blankets a the factory, as well as at the agency above mentioned.

Each bid is to be accompanied by the names of the sureties of the proposer.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M., for filing, assembling, plating, finishing, packing and boxing 10,000 United States artillery curb bits, of the latest pattern, to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Springfield, Mass. The side bars and mouth pieces as they come from the drops to be furnished from the Springfield Armory, where specimens and the model bits can be seen. The shell bearing the letters U. S. A. are to be made from No. 24 sheet brass, (Providence wire gauge,) and filled with lead before being soldered. The plating is to be not less than No. 0, and to be of fine quality. The rings are to be of the best iron clock wire, and the lower bar of brass wire. The bits are to be subject to inspection in all stages of the work, and before being packed are to be marked with the maker's name and residence. They are to be packed in paper bundles of six each, labeled 10 bundles in a box, as prescribed by the Department.

Packing boxes to be valued by the Inspector.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of 600 per week; the first delivery of 600 to be made on the 20th of February.

The stock furnished by the United States will be inspected before issue, and for every set of parts delivered to the contractor, a bit is to be returned. No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the plating and finishing business, and who can give good security for the performance of the work. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution. Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Curb Bits."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1864, for furnishing this Department with:

Kerseys—Army Standard;
Cavalry Jackets;
Uniform Cloth—D. B., ¾, Standard;
Uniform Cloth—D. B., 6-4, Standard.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Jan. 26, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, the 27th, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:

Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.
Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.
Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.
Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.
Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.
Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.
Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head.
And such other Hospitals as may be established upon the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.
(RESIDENCE AND DATE.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of ——, and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000. I also append to the inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GURANTY.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.

[Sig.]
[Sig.]

Certificate of the Clerk of —— District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

N. B.—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of Ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of these Departments.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 1st day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 100, 102, 104 and 106 West 20th-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no securities are named. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN DE LAMATER,
ALFRED MOORE,
JAMES CONDIE, } Building Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos 99 and 101 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons: Now I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward, not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving North-Moore-street, from Washington to West streets, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, with trap-block pavement.

For building a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of North-Moore-street, between Washington and West streets, and upon the east side of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street to the extent of half the block north and south of North-Moore-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Beaver-street, between Broadway and Pearl streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on both sides of Beaver-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and upon the west side of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue, and upon Lexington avenue to the extent of half the block north and South of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 31, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets.

For laying cross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninth streets:

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said First-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof, from Houston-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said Third-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES. } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 21, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the subject for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway. All parties having plans will please hand them to the Committee, and all interested, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

There is nothing more certain than that *pure* Nitrous Oxide is the *best* anæsthetic known, and that it is perfectly harmless. Of course we advise parties to come to "headquarters," at No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. [illegible] GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Teeth on Gold, $2; Platina, $2; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., in Broadway, near Chambers-st., a white Spitz DOG, answering to name of "Loolou." Apply at No. 111 8th-av.

LEFT AT NO. 334 4TH-ST., DAY before Christmas, an army valise marked Y. A. Pelby. The owner is requested to call and prove property, and pay for advertising.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name, firm and style of BURLOCK, RAMSEY & CO., for the transaction of the Hosiery and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods business, at No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

W. E. BURLOCK,
JOHN M. RAMSEY,
GEORGE W. CARRINGTON.

GOODMAN & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 112 Broadway, under the firm name of GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.

FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

MR. TALLMADGE NORWOOD IS THIS day admitted as a member of our firm.

A. G. NORWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av., four doors below 32d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. From No. 683 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3 and 7 to 9, evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF LIEN
agst.
THE STEAMBOAT BROADWAY,
Her Tackle and Furniture.

To all whom it may concern:

Take notice that a warrant of attachment has been issued in this matter by Hon. G. G. Barnard, a Justice of this Court, against the steamboat *Broadway*, her tackle, apparel, &c., on the 18th day of January, 1864, that the amount of the claim specified in said warrant is one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents, ($139 50,) and that said steamboat will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge said warrant according to law, within thirty days from this date.

E. ELSWORTH,
Attorney for attaching creditors, Nyack, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{ $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Jan. 23
ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Feb. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

SHIPPERS' NOTICE.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

In consequence of a delay in New-Orleans of these three days for dispatches from Maj.-Gen. Banks, the STEAMSHIP MORNING STAR will sail on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 9½ o'clock, instead of Saturday, as advertised.

Passengers must be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York, DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNIted States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP WM. TAPSCOTT, from Liverpool, will please take notice that the ship will commence discharging, under "General Order," at Pier No. 46, East River, TO-MORROW, 21st inst. All goods not permitted must be sent to the Public Store. JAMES T. TAPSCOTT.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., for—

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN of very quiet habits wishes to find, in a genteel and central part of the City, a handsome sitting-room and bedroom, etc., etc.; no board required. Must be in a highly respectable house. Address GILBERT, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board, to let, at the Falkland House, between 59th and 60th sts., opposite Central Park; 8th and 10th av. cars go to house.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor, near Park Bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO EMPLOYERS—HOTELS AND PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSES IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Situations wanted for four first-class Protestant cooks; will assist in washing. Also, six competent chambermaids, and waitresses, and laundresses; also, four competent nurses and family seamstresses, and a large number of smart general housework girls, in City and country, willing and obliging; good situations more of an object than high wages. Also, six first-class colored girls for cooking and up-stair work. Employers will not be disappointed by favoring us with a call, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where they can be supplied with girls of all nations and professions with good references.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted, by two very respectable girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; have the very best of City reference from their last places; a good home more desired than wages. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference; is kind and affectionate to children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 28 Sussex-st., Jersey City, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a private family as cook; understands pastry, soups and jellies; would assist with the washing if required; has the very best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A genteel family, by a first-class cook; understands her business; is a Protestant; no objection to the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 308 3d-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 275 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Scotch Protestant girl, with City reference, wants a situation as above—the vicinity of Harlem or Morrisania preferred. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; as the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived 3½ years. Call at No. 280 East 9th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, with City reference. Apply at No. 48 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOman desires a situation to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; will assist with sewing and chamberwork; City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOman, who has lost her own baby, desires a situation as wet nurse; best City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of embroidery; has no objection to assist with chamberwork, or see to children. Can bring good reference, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 269 1st-av., front room, second floor, between 13th and 14th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN having worked at dressmaking some time, and understands family sewing, being disengaged at present, any lady requiring her services by the day or month, will call at No. 128 Clinton-place, third floor.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as lady's maid; understands hair dressing and dressmaking in the best manner; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young Scotch girl as waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 73 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MALES.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, OR MEMBERS OF THE GREAT BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic knowledge and independent means wishes for partial employment of his time, leaving the question of remuneration an object of secondary consideration, provided his taste can be studied to some extent. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, or in the selection, valuation and critic of literary productions, his services would be found invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a good practical man, who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches; married; without family. Address W. M., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER OR CASHIER.—Wanted, a situation as clerk, book-keeper or cashier, by a young man of good moral habits, who can give good references. Address J. G. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Situation wanted, City or country, for an obliging, trustworthy young man, willing to make himself useful; a careful driver; understands care and management of horses, plain gardening, &c., and well recommended. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted a situation by a sober, steady man, as coachman and gardener, or either; understands both; will be found willing and obliging to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER, &c.—ANY PARTY WISHING A smart, honest and industrious American, as porter, or to fill any position where a good man's services are required, will address GEO. TAYLOR, care of Messrs. H. Abbott & Son, No. 142 Greenwich-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in an ornamental painting establishment, where a thorough knowledge of the business may be acquired. Applicant has had some experience in lettering and drawing. Address, stating terms, EASEL, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUAtions together by an Englishman and wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman—the woman as experienced cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing; both will be found thorough servants, and willing to go to the country; have the best of reference. Can be seen at 7 West 11th-st., until engaged.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF CAPABLE, well-recommended male or female help, for any position in City or country, can be immediately suited at Institute No. 138 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED

A FARMER.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE ENGlish or Scotch farmer, who thoroughly understands his business, to work on and manage a farm, a short distance from the City, and who understands selling produce. A comfortable farm-house on the premises. Address H. H. R., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, AN INTELLIgent young man as assistant buyer and salesman in a wholesale drug-store in this City; none but those thoroughly acquainted with the business need apply. Address Box No. 3,590, New-York Post-office.

COMPOSITORS.—TWENTY GOOD HANDS wanted THIS MORNING on good work; also, an intelligent printer accustomed to proof-reading. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A GOOD SEAMstress, who can cut and fit for children, and perfectly understands sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; must be a good fine sewer; good references required. Call at No. 387 5th-av.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; AN ACTIVE, intelligent, honest boy, who is willing to make himself useful; salary, $100. Address, with age, residence and reference, M. & G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HATTERS.—TWELVE SOFT HAT FINISHERS, six pouncers, and six sizers wanted; steady work; no dull times. Apply at the factory, Kosciusko-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. WARNER & BENEDICT.

PORTER WANTED—IN A DRY-GOODS COMmission house. A competent, steady man may apply at No. 16 Murray-st.

SILVERSMITHS WANTED—GOOD WORKmen. Apply immediately at No. 3 Maiden-lane. GORHAM & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.

Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

AMUSEMENTS.

VETERAN SOCIETY

OF THE
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE CHARITY FUND OF THE SOCIETY,
at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1864.
Music by
GRAFFULA'S FULL BAND.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, $1.
Extra lady's ticket, 50 cents.
May be obtained at the Book, Music and Drug Stores, and of the members of the Society. Military and naval gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform.

HOPE CHAPEL,

NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
NINETIETH NIGHT OF THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR,
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,"
WHICH IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,

THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.,
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.

Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

ON THE
FIFTH-AVENUE POND!

The first carnival ever given in New-York
ON ICE!

The managers of the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond announce that on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, a
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
will be given, this being the reserve day of the season. Every arrangement that can possibly contribute to the comfort or pleasure of those who attend has been made.
TWO BANDS OF MUSIC
will be present, and will perform alternately during the day and evening.

At night there will be a grand display of
GORGEOUSLY ARRANGED FIREWORKS
from the celebrated laboratory of Lilliendahl, and furnished by Thurston & Scofield.

New, elegant and appropriate costumes can be procured within the inclosure of the Pond, from GEO. W. BUNKER, costumer. Masks not permitted.

Gates open at 1 P. M.; Carnival commences at 2 P. M. Without exception, the charge of admission will be 50 cents.

Tickets can be had at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and at the office of the Pond.

GRAND MUSICAL AND ORATORICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

MADAME D'ANGRI,
SIG. ABELLA, and PROFESSORS COLBURN,
NASH AND CURTIS,
have kindly volunteered their services for a
GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE,
in connection with the repetition of the
ELOQUENT LECTURE
OF
E. P. BELDEN, ESQ.,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 21,
FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 40 cents, for sale at the offices of the Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway and No. 10 Cooper Institute, Chambers' No. 8 Bible House, and the principal Music Stores and Hotels. For Programme of Music see small bills.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; music to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1864,
GRAND LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
New and Patriotic Poem, entitled
"THE SOLDIER,"
with musical accompaniments by
Mr. HELMSMULLER'S
CELEBRATED GERMANIA BAND,
who will also perform a choice selection of their popular Music.

Tickets.....50 cents.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and at Irving Hall.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 1864,
for the last time,
LE VOYAGE DE MONSIEUR PERRICHON.
Comedy, in four acts, by Labiche.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26,
THE GREAT SUCCESS,
"LES EFFRONTES."
Comedy, in four acts, by Emile Augier.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HEADQUARTERS OF PERHAM'S NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.

A series of magnificent STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, comprising thrilling War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, and the gigantic MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

A superb illustrated history of the war, DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.

For details of the enterprise see descriptive bills. Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. BAKER
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 21,
DYING FOR LOVE,
KATE KEARNEY,
TWO BUZZARDS.
FRIDAY—OPERA NIGHT:
MARITANA.

MAISON DOREE.—AGREEABLE TO THE OFT expressed desire, the proprietor of the Maison Doree has recently opened to the public a spacious saloon, fitted with every accessory and convenience, and capable of dining 120 persons. The table is replete with a superb service, and the saloon and reception rooms furnished with luxurious elegance. Clubs and Dinner Committees should be made aware of this. Dinners served wheresoever desired, with or without dinner service and ornaments. Weddings and suppers supplied impromptu. Creams and confections to order at all hours daily.

BANJO INSTRUCTION BY A NEW AND original method; the pupil guaranteed proficiency after one quarter's lessons; each pupil taught separately, and furnished with banjo for practice; hours of tuition from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

STODART & MORRIS,

Manufacturers of grand
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms,
No. 526 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD pianoforte for sale, with all modern improvements; full iron frame; overstrung bass; made to order, and fully guaranteed; cost $650, for $300, including stool and cover. Also, rosewood parlor and chamber furniture. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Upright and square 7-octave pianos, $250, $275, $300, $350. Melodeons at $40, $60, $90. All in elegant rosewood cases and fully warranted by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., Bible House.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—AT VERY moderate cost, a church organ of medium size, in good condition. Apply immediately to HORACE WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST DAY BUT TWO
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S SPLENDID DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
the best Drama put upon the American stage for years.
It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
THIS EVENING AT 7½,
BUT IT MUST BE REMOVED
after this week, to give place to
ANOTHER SPLENDID DRAMA,
which has been long in preparation, and will be
BROUGHT OUT NEXT MONDAY,
with a splendid cast, new scenery, music, properties, &c., &c.
Just engaged, at great expense,
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
who produces the most beautiful music on
THREE WHISTLES AT ONCE.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS!
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
eight feet Four inches high.
Weighs 463 Pounds.
ANNA SWAN, THE NOVA SCOTIA
GIANT GIRL,
aged 17 years, yet eight feet one inch high!
THE GIANT BOY,
THE GIANT BOY,
18 years old, and full eight feet high.
THE GREATEST PYRAMID OF GIANTS
ever beheld by mortal eyes.
TWO OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS
ever seen on the face of the globe.
THE LILIPUTIAN KING.
14 years old, 22 inches high, and weighs but 17 lbs.
GEN. GRANT, Jr.,
12 years old, and only 23 inches high.
ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR,
the most extraordinary phenomena in nature.
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon
NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE MONSTER SERPENTS,
GRAND AQUARIA, Mammoth Bear.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost.....Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
The Menagerie is now in its
TENTH WEEK.
Although costing the proprietors nearly
$130,000,
(the largest 25-cent show in the world,)
HAS PROVED A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Vast numbers of animals and birds, the most beautiful of their kind, are here congregated.
A ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
of such magnitude and rare excellence has never before been exhibited on this continent.
INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT
are harmoniously blended in one. It is an
ELEGANT FAMILY RESORT,
where youths may receive proper instruction in the
GREAT BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
Members of religious societies need have no conscientious scruples on the score of attending this
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
for, aside from the absence of everything immoral, it furnishes instruction of value to every one.
The clergy and elite of the City daily visit this
SUPERBLY MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING,
of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Ponies, Mules, Elephants.
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,

No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.....Manager.
ENTERTAINMENTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
including every variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC FEATS,
introducing the great French Equestrienne,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
an unprecedented array of
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
and the most splendid stud of
DANCING AND PERFORMING HORSES
in the country.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,

NO. 199 AND NO. 201 BOWERY.
Performances every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
Last week of Mr. J. H. CHILDERS.
THE GREAT MILITARY SENSATION.
THE SHERWOOD FAMILY
in their several daring acts of
EQUESTRIANISM,
and numerous other attractions.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Private box seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 2 and 7; commence at 2½ and 7½.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address

MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address

LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

$126 A YEAR FOR BOARD, WASHING and thorough tuition of nice lads under ten, at a very select children's boarding school, not distant from New-York. For interview, &c., Address COMFORT, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York. For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—PORT JERVIS Orange County, N. Y. (For Ladies.) Semi-Annual Session commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address

Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL FEmale teachers who can teach English, French and music in schools and families, in Eastern and Middle States; one for piano, singing and guitar, Illinois; gentleman for English and Maths., in Kentucky; and one for same branches in Penna.; several ladies for music in Penna. Teachers who are expecting to want positions are invited to call or send for circular of "Amer. School Inst." Orders for teachers for different departments of instruction are continually received. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR ENGLISH, French, Music, Drawing, Painting, Classics and Mathematics. N. B.—A German lady, highly proficient in German, English and Music, is disengaged. Address NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A LADY, OF EXPERIence in teaching, wishes to hear of a desirable situation for establishing a first-class pay school, with a house suitable for the school and family. Reference given. Address TEACHER, Wallingford, Conn.

A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN AND accomplished player, wishes an engagement to teach in a school or family, music and English, with French if required. Has had long experience, and can give high references. Address A. G. T., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

A TUTOR.—WANTED, A TUTOR COMPETENT to instruct two young men in a thorough course of mathematics. Address, postpaid, Box 1,610 Post-office.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of this association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union building. Subjects—*New Inventions and Discoveries; Manufacture of Illuminating Gas.* The public are invited. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

B. GARVEY, Secretary.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Prison Association of New-York, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 3 P. M., at the office of the Association, No. 12 Centre-st. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M. By order of Executive Committee.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

EIGHTY-FIFTH NIGHT
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA.
FORM OF TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S CERTIFICATE,
for well-conducted men discharged on license.

No. 1842. ROBERT BRIERLY,
Age, 22. born at Glossop.
In separate or other confinement.....Six months
On public works.....Two years, six months.
Original trade or occupation.....None.
Prison trade.....Laborer.

These are to certify that his conduct under penal discipline has been as follows:
ON PUBLIC WORKS—Exemplary.
IN OTHER CONFINEMENT—Good.
Given without erasure.

DATE, 2d November, 1863. HENRY TIBBETTS,
GOVERNOR OF PORTLAND PRISON.

The London *Times*, in speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

Doors open at 6¾. Commences at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 21, 1864,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
SECOND WEEK, SECOND WEEK
OF CHARLES GAYLER'S NEW IRISH DRAMA,
written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
entitled THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER,
substantiated by the unanimous opinions of the press as the best acted and most splendidly mounted drama ever presented
TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
A LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH,
AND A SUCCESS WITHOUT PRECEDENT.
This evening will be introduced in the second act a new scene, Dunluce Castle, near the Causeway, painted by Mr. Hilliard.
CORNEY McGRATH, assuming the disguise of the Connie Soogah,
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and "The Irish Wedding."
NELLY NOLAN,
a jumpin' jewel, wid a honey comb between her chin and her nose,
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will be sustained by Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. J. C. Collier, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. F. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, &c.
Entire new scenery, from views taken expressly in and about
THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY,
by Hilliard, Maeder and assistants. New decorations, accessories, &c., by Mr. S. Wallis, new costumes by M. Phillippe, new machinery by Mr. Runyan, original and characteristic music by Mr. H. B. Dodworth.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

THURSDAY,
Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.
EIGHTIETH NIGHT
of Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play of
ROSEDALE,
in which Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. DALY, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. PARKES, Mr. POPE, Mrs. HOEY, Miss GANNON, Miss MORANT, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss BARRETT, Miss LE BRUN and Miss CARMAN will sustain their original characters.
FRIDAY,
second time this season, Garrick & Colman's great Comedy, the
CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
Messrs. GILBERT, C. FISHER, MARK SMITH, DALY, JOHN SEFTON, W. R. FLOYD, Mrs. HOEY, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. VERNON, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss CARMAN and Miss GREEN will appear.
SATURDAY—Eighty-first time, ROSEDALE.
MONDAY—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS
AND THE
OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
TUESDAY—Eighty-second night of ROSEDALE.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of the LOVE CHASE and MARRIED LIFE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1864.
CHANGE. CHANGE. CHANGE.
MR. FRANK DREW
will make his first appearance as
MAZEPPA,
alias
CASSIMIR, A CHILD OF MYSTERY,
in the
extravagant extravaganza, founded (a very little) on a rather celebrated poem, and a great deal on a noted equestrian drama, entitled
MAZEPPA;
OR, THE
UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.
Produced with
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear as
OLINSKA,
THE PEARL OF POLAND.
The performance every evening will commence with the highly successful and original comedy, in two acts, received every night with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
entitled,
A BULL IN A CHINA-SHOP.

Mr. Bagshot, a commercial gent.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Mr. Jipthorpe, a married gent.....Mr. W. Davidge
Mr. Flitter, a clerk in the War Office.....Mr. G. Becks
Mr. Piper, a pianoforte tuner.....Mr. J. Owens
Bellamy Brownjohn.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Emily, Jipthorpe's wife.....Mrs. Sloan
Lucy, Jipthorp's daughter.....Miss De Lacy
Susan.....Miss J. Walters
Arabella Fitz Kensington.....Miss Harris

Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GREAT SUCCESS
of
HARRISON'S ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
Fourth night in New-York,
THURSDAY, Jan 21, 1864,
on which occasion will be performed Balfe's celebrated
Opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline.....Mme. COMTE BORCHARD
Gipsey Queen.....Miss Reynolds
Thaddeus.....Mr. W. Castle
Count Arnheim.....Mr. S. C. Campbell
Devilshoof.....Mr. Geo. Rea
Florestein.....Mr. M. B. Pike
Captain of Guard.....Mr. Florence
Retainers, Peasants, Lords, Ladies and Gipseys, by members of the Chorus and Corps de Ballet.
Director.....Mr THEODORE THOMAS

NOTICE.—From the fact of it being impossible to secure any nights at Niblo's Saloon for the English Opera after the 21st of January to Wednesday, Feb. 3, there will be no opera until later date, on which occasion will be produced Wallace's great opera of
MARITANA.

Seats can be secured three days in advance at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall. Tickets 50 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

At the
Earnest Request
of many influential citizens of Brooklyn,
EDWIN BOOTH
will repeat the rôle of
RICHELIEU,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 21,
assisted by
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
Mr. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
and a full and
TALENTED COMPANY.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Commence at 7¾ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
LAST PERFORMANCE THIS SEASON.
FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1864,
LA DAME BLANCHE,
OR, THE WHITE LADY.
Grand opera in three acts, by Boieldieu, with the following cast:

MME. JOHANNSEN, MME. FRIEDERICI,
MLLE. CANISSA, HERR HABELMANN,
HERR HERMANS, HERR KRONFELD,
HERR GRAFF.

Conductor.....CARL BERGMANN.
Prices as usual.
The sale of tickets will commence on Thursday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5
Season tickets for ladies.....3
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.....3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

FAIRS.

NOTICE.
THE LADIES'
NATIONAL UNION FAIR
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FREEDMEN AND SOLDIERS,
WILL BE OPENED ON
MONDAY, FEB 8, 1864,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

The Ladies earnestly appeal to a benevolent and Christian public to aid them in this good work.

All contributions of Clothing, Goods, Ornaments, Confectioneries, &c., &c., will be gladly received at Rooms, No. 20 Cooper Institute and No. 118 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

Tickets 25 cents; for sale at Rushton & Clark's Astor House; at the Academy on the morning of the 8th; and at Freedmen's Rooms, No. 118 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases to order.

HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

A RAID ON THE BANKS.

Forced Contributions to the City Treasury.

PARTICULARS OF A NEW "GRAB" GAME.

The readers of the TIMES remember that, early last year certain City Banks succeeded in a suit against the county, by which so much of their capital as was invested in United States stocks, issued since Feb. 25, 1862, was exempted from taxation, by virtue of a clause in an act passed on that date. The costs of the litigation the Supervisors are yet paying, as the different Banks obtain judicial orders commanding payment of their bills. The success of these Banks imposed the burden of their taxes upon the county, and as the valuations of property for the year had been fixed and the taxes levied, the uncollectable amounts charged to these Banks could not be raised on the tax of that year—1862. The Atlantic and National Banks, and the Bank of Commerce, refused to pay taxes on any portion of the capital invested in United States securities, and twelve other banks refused to pay the tax assessed upon the portion of their capital stock which was invested in Government securities, issued since Feb. 25, 1862. The following table shows the names of all the Banks that declined to pay, and the losses which their action occasioned:

AMOUNT OF TAX.

Atlantic Bank....	$5,203 20	Irving Bank....	$1,331 43
B'k of Commerce..	151,521 77	Mechanics' Bank...	387 07
National Bank....	24,445 82	Mech. Bank Ass'n..	867 19
Amer. Ex. Bank....	6,259 45	Mercantile Bank....	7,915 61
Continental Bank..	10,024 82	Ocean Bank........	1,144 69
Hanover Bank....	18,649 83	Tradesmens' Bank..	4,405 38
Shoe & Leather Bk	19,390 59	Union Bank........	433 69
Imp. & Trad. Bank	7,579 33		

These sums give a total of $256,355 86. Comptroller BRENNAN asked the State Comptroller to remit, on behalf of the State, its proportion of this loss, in ratio with the amount of State taxes for the year, and it is believed the State will ultimately do so. The amount was $70,158 30. Authority was obtained from the Legislature to include the county's share of the loss in the Tax Levy for 1863. It was so included, the amount being $186,197 56. Thus matters stand with regard to the past.

With their wits sharpened by these experiences, and feeling a determination to have the enormous capital of the banks bear a share of taxation, the Supervisors applied to the Legislature of 1862-3 for a law assessing the capital of banks, and obtained it. Under this law the Tax Commissioners again entered the amount of the actual capital of the different banks upon the books of personal estate, and again the banks took issue upon the fact. Twenty of the banks associated together in a suit against the Commissioners, taking the same ground upon which they had formerly succeeded, and in reference to the new State law, that it was void of effect, because it is in conflict with the Congressional law. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the Commissioners, and the case being carried to the Court of Appeals, argument upon it was had a few days ago, and the decision is reserved.

In the meantime the taxes have been levied, and on Oct. 5 the Receiver of Taxes opened his books for collections. Notice of the day of this opening had been duly published, and among the bills paid that day were those of the Bull's Head and Dry-Dock Banks, the payments of the banks being made without protest or objection. The next day the Bank of New-York came forward and paid up the handsome bill of $57,179 85, on a capital of $2,809,-821, without a murmur of dissatisfaction. Two days after the Leather Manufacturers', Corn Exchange and East River Banks paid up, and before the close of the month the Greenwich, Pacific, St. Nicholas, Broadway and North River Banks came forward with the amount of their tax bills and took receipts from the Receiver. No more banks paid till December, when on the 5th the City Bank paid, and on the 14th the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. This was the last of the voluntary payments. Thirteen banks had admitted the claims of the new law, and of the Tax Receiver.

Now came the turn of the delinquent banks. By law the Receiver may issue a warrant and make levies for taxes on personal estate. Real estate tax arrears are collectable by a sale of the property, after the lapse of two years, during which period the claims remain in the Bureau of Arrears—a distinct bureau in the Finance Department; and the sale is made by the Comptroller through this bureau, after due notice by advertisement. This detailed statement of the manner of collecting real estate tax-arrears is given to relieve many minds of the erroneous impression that the Tax Receiver can collect them by warrant and levy.

At the proper time notices of their delinquency were served upon the unwilling banks, and as no response was made, after the required lapse of time the Receiver issued his warrants for the forcible collection of the over-due taxes. These authoritative documents were given over to Marshal D. S. HOLDEN, who was the first Marshal appointed, the appointment being made by Mayor OPDYKE and the Supervisors, by the special request of the Comptroller, for service in the Finance Department. Mr. HOLDEN's peculiar and unpleasant duty in reference to the banks began on last Saturday. It may be remarked, *en passant*, that Mr. HOLDEN's part in the matter is unpleasant only figuratively—the disagreeableness diminishing just in proportion to the amount of this kind of work he has to do, seeing that he gets the satisfactory commission of 2½ per cent for it.

The Marshal, accompanied by Mr. HONE, the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, first set out for the biggest game, and visited the Bank of Commerce, whose assessed capital was $8,621,105, for which Mr. HOLDEN demanded a tax of $179,509 48, beside interest on the same for non-payment in due season, amounting to $6,078 88 more. A formal demand for these sums was made and was refused. Then the Marshal boldly made his way into the inclosure occupied by the clerks and officers, followed by Mr. HONE, and unceremoniously helped himself from drawers and safes till he had obtained the exact sum total required by the county. The money—all legal tender—he handed over to Mr. HONE, who again counted it, and on finding the amount to be correct, they departed with it to the Tax Receiver's office. During these summary proceedings the bank officers looked on with bitter feelings, characterizing Mr. HOLDEN's act as grand larceny, and while they did not seek to prevent him from taking what money he wanted, they called every one around them that was in the bank, to witness that an agent of the City was robbing them. A receipt, of course, was tendered for the sum taken, but it was refused. This is the course of the litigant banks, under advice of their counsel.

On the same day the National Bank was visited, and a tax of $28,702, with $972 interest, collected in like manner.

These outrageous scenes have been daily occurring since, and are yet going on, and will daily continue till the delinquents have all been made to yield their share of tribute to the city and county treasuries. The scenes vary somewhat—the Marshal coming in for an unusually large measure of expletive and denunciation now and then; but as it is a money-making operation for the benefit of the dear people, of whom he is one, and considerably interested, he bears it all with heroic equanimity. The Marshal and Mr. HONE, his very gentlemanly attendant, are no longer put to the trouble of looking over various piles of bank bills to obtain the necessary sum; having heard that the "tax-grabbers are coming," the banks, which are expecting a call from them, very kindly have a package containing the amount of their bill put up and labeled, and (carelessly, of course,) left lying conveniently on a a table or counter.

The following is a summary of these levies made up to yesterday, showing the name of the bank, the tax collected, and also the amount of interest, with the date of the seizure:

Date.	Names of Banks.	Am't of tax.	Interest.
Jan. 16..	Bank of Commerce....	$179,509 48	$6,078 88
Jan. 16..	National Bank........	28,702 00	972 00
Jan. 16..	Hanover Bank........	20,350 00	689 80
Jan. 16..	Atlantic Bank........	8,140 00	276 00
Jan. 16..	American Ex. Bank....	93,774 00	3,175 00
Jan. 16..	Mechanics' Bank......	33,617 00	1,138 00
Jan. 18..	Park Bank............	40,696 00	1,405 00
Jan. 18..	Fulton Bank..........	13,931 00	481 00
Jan. 18..	Imp. and Traders' Bk.	26,455 00	913 00
Jan. 18..	Chemical Bank........	17,247 00	595 00
Jan. 19..	Merchants' Bank......	52,142 00	1,799 00
Jan. 19..	Manhattan Company..	38,579 00	1,332 00
Jan. 19..	Tradesmen's Bank....	16,280 00	562 00

It appears that the Bank of Commerce is looked up to in this matter of paying taxes. The Tax Receiver believes, from what many of the minor bank officers say, that if this bank were to pay up, all the other banks would do the same. Those banks which paid voluntarily, are in charge of men who, for the most part, think the banks ought to pay taxes on their capital. The prompt example of the Bank of New-York had much effect with other banks.

Tax Receiver's Collections.

The following is a statement of the receipts of taxes, weekly, up to the 1st instant:

Oct. to 10th inst..	$662,427 19	Nov. to 30th.....	$2,378,644 02
Oct. to 17th........	372,308 37	Dec. to 5th.......	101,617 71
Oct. to 24th........	1,490,871 87	Dec. to 12th......	183,423 17
Oct. to 31st........	1,611,413 61	Dec. to 19th......	178,786 35
Nov. to 7th.........	468,286 10	Dec. to 31st......	247,977 81
Nov. to 14th........	675,421 01		
Nov. to 21st........	1,056,587 75	Total............	$9,427,764 96

This is inclusive of real and personal estate taxes.

The amount of taxes uncollected on the 1st inst. was $2,663,876 47. Since then considerably over $500,000 have been received, so that to date the receipts foot full $10,000,000, or five-sixths of the whole levy of 1863. It is probable that the amount of arrears to be returned on the first of June will be less than last year's, which amounted to about $750,000.

The Great Naval Race.

ARRIVAL OF A MESSENGER FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO GET IT UP.

Considerable interest was created in naval circles yesterday, by the announcement of the fact that a Mr. RUTHERFORD had arrived from Washington, empowered by the Navy Department to negotiate for a race between the United States steamer *Eutah*, and the steamer *King Kiang*, the latter built in this City for the China trade. A letter of Mr. DICKERSON, published in the New-York morning journal of yesterday, stating that "the engine of the *Kin Kiang* was made from Mr. DICKERSON's drawings, in respect to which said engine differs from ordinary ones," attracted the attention of the Navy Department. Mr. RUTHERFORD's instructions were to make of the owners of the vessel, the Messrs. OLIPHANT, the following inquiries:

First.—Was the engine of the *Kin Kiang*, or any important portion of it, built by Mr. DICKERSON, or from plans furnished by him?

Second.—Had he anything to do with superintending the construction of the engines?

Third.—If either or both of the above assertions be answered in the affirmative, will Mr. OLIPHANT consent, as Mr. DICKERSON intimates, to run the *Kin Kiang* against the *Eutah*, or such other vessel as the Government may designate?

Fourth.—In any case, would it be convenient for the Messrs. OLIPHANT to try the speed of their vessel with the *Eutah*?

The Department, according to Mr. RUTHERFORD, not having the power to appropriate ten thousand dollars of the people's money, was desirous of getting up the contest for the sake of merit alone. The following is the report of Mr. RUTHERFORD's experience in New-York, which has been forwarded to Mr. FOX:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

G. V. Fox, Esq., Navy Department, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I called this morning at half-past 11 o'clock at the office of Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co., merchants engaged in the China trade, at No. 114 Pearl-street, for the purpose of making the necessary inquiries relative to the construction of the engines of the steamer *Kin Kiang*, and the probability of her being allowed to test her speed with the Government steamer *Eutah*. On entering the office I found one of the partners of the firm there, a very refined and intelligent gentleman, who received me with due courtesy. I stated to him that the Navy Department was desirous of giving the public some tangible proof of the efficiency of its naval steamers; that Mr. DICKERSON, of New-York, had stated in the newspapers that he was concerned in building the engines of the *Kin Kiang*; that the Department was desirous of learning exactly how much he had to do in the matter, and that if the machinery was constructed from drawings furnished by him, or otherwise, the Navy Department would be pleased to try the vessel's speed with that of a Government vessel. The gentleman heard me through, and then stated that he was never more astonished in his life than to be informed, as he was by the papers, that Mr. DICKERSON claimed the construction of any portion of the engines of the *Kin Kiang*. He stated:

First—That Mr. DICKERSON had never at any time been intrusted with the getting up of the drawings of any portion of the vessel's machinery.

Secondly—That Mr. DICKERSON had nothing whatever to do with superintending any portion of the engines of the ship: that he is merely the agent or present patentee of the "Sickles' cut-off," which was introduced by Mr. BAIRD, without consultation with anybody.

To the third and fourth inquiries, Mr. OLYPHANT stated that it would not be convenient for the firm to spare the vessel at present for a trial trip; that there were other parties concerned with them, who would be consulted, and that business requirements rendered it necessary to send the vessel on her voyage as soon as possible. I furthermore discovered that the statement of the speed of the vessel, reported in the newspapers, rested solely on Mr. DICKERSON's assertion. No one on board the ship, except himself, is known to have proved that the vessel went a certain distance in three hours. Two of the owners of the ship kept her time from a small distance on this of the Lightship to the Battery, and they both came within a minute in stating that she went over that distance in the space of one hour and 38 minutes.

Curiosity tempted me to inquire whether Mr. DICKERSON's connection with the vessel was known to the owners. The gentleman with whom I conversed was very delicate on this point, and stated that he did not wish to enter into any details connected with such a matter; but when I informed him that the Government's interest required that the truth should be told, he stated that he had never seen or known Mr. DICKERSON before the trial trip, except by reputation; that Mr. DICKERSON was not invited by the owners to go on the trial trip; that he was seen in the engine-room, watching the engines, by the speaker, for the first time, and on inquiry it was discovered that he was the advocate of the famous "Sickles cut-off."

I might mention incidentally that Mr. BAIRD, the gentleman who got up the engines of the ship, has a card in the TIMES, this morning, confirming the chief statements in this report.

I think it would be advisable for the defendant to publish a denial of the assertion of Mr. DICKERSON, that the *Eutah* and the 27 double-enders of her class are ferry-boats. It should be known that they are very large side-wheel steamers, 240 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. The fact of their having a propeller at each end seems to me to be the only attribute of a ferry-boat possessed exclusively by them.

The *Kin Kiang*, I might mention, is a very handsome vessel, and all reports agree in stating that she can steam rapidly; but there is no authenticated evidence at all, from anybody on board, of the exact time made by her. It is believed, however, that she can make 15 knots an hour. Mr. BAIRD, in speaking of her, states in an emphatic manner that "the introduction of the Sickles cut-off has not been the cause of the speed of the ship, which is mainly attributable to a combination of well-tried improvements."

Yours truly, E. A. RUTHERFORD,
Special Agent of the Navy Department.

The Arrest for Contraband Trading.

The case of LEWIS J. OLMSTEAD, who was arrested some twelve or fourteen days ago for illegal trading, was again postponed yesterday till to-day at 3 o'clock P. M., in order to allow Surveyor ANDREWS and Marshal MURRAY time to examine the statement of defence handed in by OLMSTEAD on Monday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IRON-CLADS ABOUT TO GO INTO COMMISSION.—The ERICSSON iron-clads *Tecumseh* and *Mannahatta*, now finishing at the yards of Messrs. SECOR & Co., Jersey City, are about going into commission. The *Tecumseh*, which is nearly completed, is 235 feet in length, 40 feet in width, and 13 feet depth of hold. Her model is similar to the *Weehawken*, but she is of larger dimensions, having a measurement of 1,434 tons. The forward part of the interior of the vessel is to be used as a store-room where supplies will be delivered from the upper deck by a windlas. The Commander's cabin and Captain's apartments immediately adjoining the store-room, will be elegantly furnished. In the wardroom there are seven state-rooms, all well lighted, which are to be occupied by the First Lieutenant, Chief Engineer, Ensigns, and Masters. The port gangway and turret blower engine rooms are separated by a partition of iron, and are admirably adapted for the purpose for which they are intended. The turret-room contains four engines, two for the turret, and one for each blower. Connected with them are the requisite store-rooms and the officer's round-house. The berth deck, between the turret engine room and coal bunkers, is a large and commodious apartment intended for the crew. Attached to it, on the port side, are the apothecary's room, paymaster's office, hammock and bread rooms and galley. On the starboard side of the vessel the magazine and crews' round-house are located. Adjoining them is the main entrance to the engine room, attached to which are bunkers with a space for 160 tons of coal each. The *Mannahatta* is similar in every respect to the *Tecumseh*. The 15-inch turret guns have been placed in position, and it is expected both vessels will be ready for sea as early as March next.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—The Committee appointed by the boatswains to visit Washington to lay before the Navy Department their protest concerning first-class firemen being raised to their grade, has not yet reported. In fact, it is doubtful whether any action will be taken in the matter, as there appears to be no disposition on the part of the engineers to press the claims of the firemen. The work on the different vessels, the keels of which have recently been laid, is being prosecuted with a vigor never known before at the Navy-yard. It is confidently expected that many of the craft ordered at the last session of Congress will be ready for service before the specified time. In connection with this shipbuilding business there are many improvements being made which will very much facilitate future operations. A new foundry is about to be erected, and the immense iron derrick, for a long time in process of construction, will soon be ready for use. The reported derangement occasioned by the resignation of several clerks is not visible.

STRINGENT CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.—Collector BARNEY has determined that hereafter none but responsible parties, known to be such by affidavit, shall be permitted to ship goods contraband of war to suspected ports. In future the Deputy Collector, in charge of the Ninth division, will require proof of the sufficiency of all bonds. The sureties (one-half of which are to be real estate) are to be double the amount of the value of the property shipped. A description of the goods is to be given in the obligation, specifying each article, that there may be no dispute concerning the particular articles exported. If the Deputy Collector deems the proof sufficient, he records the fact, and transfers the papers to the Deputy Collector of the Tenth division, who also approves the memoranda and transfers the same to the Collector, in whose hands the papers remain as a matter of record.

For the present suspected parties, or those concerned with persons who have been arrested, will not be permitted to ship goods to "contraband ports."

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—Coroner NAUMANN was yesterday called upon to hold an inquest on the body of a male child, a few days old, that was found in a vault, in the rear of No. 351 Greenwich-street, by the Police of the Fifth Precinct. Suspicion was at once directed to a young woman living in the house, named ALICE F. MCKEEVER. It was thought that she was the mother of the child, and upon representations made to the officials there appeared to be some grounds for the belief that she had been instrumental in effecting its death. She was accordingly arrested, and detained to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. A number of witnesses were sworn, and after a thorough examination of the case the jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the child came to its death from suffocation, by some person or persons unknown, by being thrown into the vault of No. 351 Greenwich-street; and we exonerate ALICE F. MCKEEVER from all blame in the matter." There is much mystery connected with the case, and Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, is actively engaged in trying to clear it up.

Speed of our Naval Vessels—Note from E. N. Dickerson, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are two letters in to-day's *Times* announcing my acceptance of Mr. WELLES' challenge, one of which is from Commodore CRAVEN, of the Navy, and is of great public value and importance; and the other from Mr. JOHN BAIRD.

If Commodore CRAVEN had read my letter carefully, he would have seen that I asserted slow speed *only* of those vessels of the navy which have *no independent cut-off*, with the new discovery that expansion is useless. The ships he refers to—the *Tuscarora*, *Kearsage*, and others "of the same class,"—are made *with the independent cut-off*, and one or both of those engines are made from the patterns of the *Iroquois*, whose speed is thirteen knots an hour, as Commodore CRAVEN truly states. What Commodore CRAVEN thus affirms, I have insisted on for a year, and been contradicted in it by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy himself. My assertion of the same truth, now proved by Commodore CRAVEN, may be found (p. 60,) in my recent speech at Washington, in regard to the *Iroquois*, and a year ago I wrote and printed a letter to the Secretary himself, and sent it to Congress, where, (p. 2,) I claim superiority for the *Tuscarora*. I thank Commodore CRAVEN for his testimony, and I hope it will settle that question. What I did say was that the ships *without a cut-off* can't go nine knots; and I will wager $5,000, to be paid to the Sanitary Commission by the winner, that no sloop-of-war of the class of the *Lackawana*—vessels having much larger boilers than the *Tussarora*—*can go to Bermuda and back at the rate of nine knots*, the distance being about 1,200 miles; while full loaded screw-steamers go 3,000 miles constantly at the rate of thirteen knots, and very seldom less than eleven knots.

As to Mr. BAIRD's note, I should not answer that, if it did not *seem* to raise a point of veracity. I said that the *engine* of the *Kin Kiang* was made "from my drawings, in respect to all in which it differs from ordinary ones," and Mr. BAIRD replies, that "Mr. DICKERSON never made a drawing of any kind for the *Kin Kiang*," which might *seem* to be a contradiction. Mr. BAIRD and I know the facts, however, which are these: the original drawing, from which this valve gear was constructed, was made by me, *with my own hands*, although, generally, I employ a draughtsman; and from these drawings another set were reduced in size, under my direction, by a draughtsman, for another vessel, and a set of patterns made. *From these patterns* the engine of the *Kin Kiang* was built. So that both statements are true in *words*, but only one is true in *substance*. I did *not* "assume that the very great speed of the steamer was due to drawings made by me,"—it makes no difference what draftsman *made the drawings*. But I will now answer that the speed was due to the improvements contained in these drawings; and I do assert that there is nothing useful on that engine *which is not common property of the world*, except only that which these drawings contained. And I do further assert, that if the arrangements made by me were taken out of the "happy accommodation" spoken of by Mr. BAIRD, in that engine, and any other known plan substituted, her horse-power would cost her *one quarter more coal* than it does now, and she would not differ from any engine which would have been furnished by the Allaire Works to any customer for twenty years. And I further assert that Mr. BAIRD opposed the use of these plans, and was reluctantly persuaded into them by the Allaire Works.

Yours truly, E. N. DICKERSON.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$10,000	Amer. Gold.s3.	157¾	50	Chi. & N. W........	50¾
10,000	do............	157⅝	50	Mich. So..........	87⅝
20,000	do............	157⅝	600	do................	87¾
15,800	do............	157⅝	500	Ill. Cen. R........	133
100	N. Y. Cen. R....	137⅞	100	do................	132⅜
200	do............	137	200	do................	132⅜
50	do............	137⅜	300	do................	132⅜
100	Erie Railroad....b3.	108⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co.......	31
100	do..........b10.	109	800	Clev. & Pitts......	118¾
100	Erie Pref.........	104⅞	200	do................	118⅜
200	Hud. R. R.........	142	700	do............b3.	118⅜
100	Reading R.........	117⅞	100	do...........b10.	118⅜
100	do............b3.	117⅜	200	do............b3.	118⅜
100	Ter. H. & Alt. Prf..	77½	100	do................	118⅜
100	Tol. & Wab. R.....	65	300	do............b3.	118
400	do...............	64⅜	500	do................	118
1850	do...............	164	300	Gal. & Chic. R.s10.	116⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R......	139	1150	do................	116⅜
300	do...........b10.	140	50	do............b3.	116⅜
100	do............b5.	140	300	do...........b10.	116⅜
200	Fort Wayne.......	87⅜			

[Advertisement.]

VALUABLE FOR THE SOLDIER.—*Brown's Bronchial Troches* will be found invaluable to the soldier in camp, exposed to sudden changes—affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, etc. For officers and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving irritated throats, and will render articulation easy. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN WE DO BEST?—Organization indicates this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway. A class of ladies and gentlemen meet for instruction Tuesday and Friday evenings. Parents and teachers would do well to attend.

[Advertisement.]

STATE APPOINTMENTS.—GOVS. BOREMAN and PIERPONT, of the Commonwealth of East and West Virginia, have appointed and commissioned JOSEPH B. NONES, of this City, Commissioner of said States for New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HOYT—MARCHAND.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of W. P. Converse, Esq., by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, FRED. E. HOYT, of East Saginaw, Mich., to Miss MARY M. MARCHAND, of New-Orleans, La. No cards.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

DIED.

BERGEN.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, SARAH MATILDA, wife of Isaac E. Bergen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bay Ridge, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BIDWELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, SARAH GRAY BIDWELL.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Marshall S. Bidwell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of the latter, No. 27 Clinton-place, this day, at 3½ P. M.

BANKS.—At Newcastle, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 16, ELLA J., daughter of William and Esther J. Banks, aged 2 years, 5 months and 8 days.

BROWN.—At Rye, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, J. C. ROOSEVELT BROWN, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Rye, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLOCK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, of diphtheria, ANNIE M., youngest child of Isaac and Henrietta C. Charlock, aged 4 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 172 Eldridge-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, SARAH A. CARPENTER, relict of Stephen Carpenter, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 30 Vandam-st. Her remains will be taken for interment to Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday.

COPLAND.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, Capt. JAMES COPLAND, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the Marine Society and Trustees of the Seaman's Retreat, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Bleecker-st., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

DUNLOP.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, MARTHA, the beloved wife of James Dunlop, aged 24 years, 8 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 339 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

GASQUOINE.—On Monday, Jan. 18, FRANCIS, youngest son of Samuel and Almira Gasquoine, aged 6 months and 8 days.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., from the parents' residence, No. 341 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

GORDON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, ROBERT GORDON, in the 82d year of his age, a native of Scotland, and for the last 68 years a resident of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 108 Sullivan-st., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GODFREY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, of pneumonia, at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, JULIA A. GODFREY, where for the past four years she has most faithfully discharged the duties of house-keeper.

☞ Taunton and Middleboro', Mass., papers please copy.

JOHNSTON.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, after a short but painful illness, MARY JOHNSTON, aged 37 years, wife of John H. Johnston, M. D., of City of New-York. Faithful to all her duties as a Christian woman, wife and mother, she has gone to receive her crown.

The funeral services will be held at the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst., whence the remains will be removed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, F. & A. M., and the relatives and friends of the deceased, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

LEWIS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, SUSAN MARSHALL, eldest daughter of John and Charlotte M. Lewis.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

LUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of her mother, ANN B., wife of Edward Luff, eldest daughter of the late Nathaniel Ladd.

Notice of the funeral given to-morrow.

☞ Boston and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

LUDLOW.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, RACHEL SEGUINE LUDLOW, widow of Ezra Ludlow.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 20 Amity-place, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MOTT.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Fourth day morning, Jan. 20, SARAH, wife of Stephen Mott, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sixth day, (Friday next,) at 11¼ o'clock A. M., from Friends' Meeting-house at Westbury. The Long Island cars leave Hunter's Point at 9¼ A. M., and arrive in time to attend the funeral, returning in the afternoon. Carriages will be in attendance at Westbury Station on the arrival of the train to convey those who wish to attend.

REEVES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, of scarlet fever, THOMAS HATFIELD REEVES, youngest child of Chapman S. and Sarah E. Reeves, aged 2 years, 3 months and 20 days.

SCHOFIELD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, Mrs. LOUISA J., wife Robert P. Schofield, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, of consumption, LEWIS SMITH, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 13 Henderson-place, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, the 21st inst. The remains will be taken to Havana, Schuyler County, N. Y.

WAY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, FRANCIS SPIES, only son of D. Henry and Amanda M. Way, aged 7 months and 9 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 230 Adams-st., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—In Washington, on Thursday, Jan. 14, JAMES C. SMITH, JR., youngest son of James C. and Rachel M. Smith, of Sing Sing, aged 24 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from Havana and New-Orleans—James A. Raynor and lady, Mr. Johnson and lady, Mrs. Capt. Courtney, Miss Courtney, J. J. Nichel and daughter, A. English, G. G. Walker, W. B. Steward, Richard Hall, B. N. Barnett, H. Gaudcheax, C. Lazard, J. Turnbull, J. T. Fish, Z. S. Doane, Lieut. A. M. Lee, T. R. Van Dake, Chas. Oakford and servant, J. Walker, S. C. Clemons, W. Davis, J. Sylvester, B. Finke, wife and child, Miss S. Parrish, E. Causse, M. Williams, C. Robert, Jr., Capt. W. K. Mayo, E. R. Croft, M. Guanda, L. P. Hogdon, E. Eckart, J. Thorndike and lady, J. Brund, R. Grenham, M. Ponkerpay, S. Trestram, R. Artiga, L. Ruche, Capt. J. D. De Russey, C. Clark, S. Norris, E. Hall, H. Bordenheim, W. Bordenheim, Chas. Mercer, Robert Stuart, Henry Appleton, W. R. Sherwood, H. Beltzner, Philip Borden, Fred Spier, Dr. Hoffman, wife and 2 servants, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Farrell, Mr. Block, Capt. Leonard, Lieut. Abbott and servant, Gen. Berge and servant, Capt. Mitchell and servant, M. H. Church, W. R. Bromell, M. Josephin and child, A. Voget, and 40 in the steerage.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—G. W. Bernadon and lady, W. Tagliaferro, Dr. Child, W. T. Sama, E. P. Pascual, E. L. E. Troia, F. Lamathe, H. A. Horn, P. Ortiz, Secretary Legation at Mexico; E. C. Howe, D. S. Zanetti, M. Michael, Miss Hope, Habegg, T. P. Diaz, Mrs. A. King, Mrs. C. Ranflie, W. Mason, E. Ferrer, R. Pelletier, E. P. Ferrer, R. Mason, B. F. Sexas, G. H. Smith, H. P. Finlay, J. Boyd, J. B. Dallacosta, J. B. Mathieson, C. Bailey, Mrs. E. D. Peake and sister, Mrs. Steinway, A. J. Nunes, G. H. Flint, W. L. Lindsay, J. S. De Costa.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 5 04 | Moon sets.. 5 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 47 | Gov. Island.. 6 36 | Hell Gate.. 7 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Glasgow, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Havana, Green, Havana and New-Orleans, T. Ascensio & Co.

Barks Gazelle, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Son; Figris, (Br.,) Porter, Curaco, D. R. De Wolff; Stelpminde, (Pruss.,) Togett, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.

Brigs Estefana, (Br.,) Welsh, St. John, P. R., H. E. Browne & Co.; R. B. Minturn, (Br.,) Buch, Aguadilio, P. R., B. F. Small & Co.; Examplar, (Br.,) Smith, Cienfuegos, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Victoria, (Br.,) Davison, Barbados, Wm. M. Smith; Merlin, (Br.,) Braadt, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Henry, (Br.,) Perkins, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; Bogota, (Br.,) Richardson, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Los Amigos, (Br.,) Johnson, Balize, Josiah Jex.

Schooners Reindeer, Bradley, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Julia, (Br.,) Crocker, Kingston, Jam., H. de Cordova & Co; Susan E. Jayne, Russell, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Only Son, Cunningham, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Ney, McKaig, York River, E. H. Kreemer; St. Lawrence, (Br.,) Ryder, St. Thomas, Geo. F. Peniston; Enterprise, (Br.,) Gould, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; Princess, (Br.,) Welsh, Bermuda, Tynes & Smith.

Sloop E. Vail, Vail, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, from Havana 17th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co, 17th, 6 P. M., lat. 28, exchanged signals with steamship Yazoo, hence for New-Orleans. Experienced strong northwest gales.

U. S. steam transport Fanny, Theobald, Hilton Head, S. C., 16th inst., with troops to U. S. Quartermaster. 18th inst., off Cape Lookout, spoke U. S. steamer Connecticut, who reported having captured a blockade-runner that morning.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C. in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Walton, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship White Swallow, Bunker, Woods' Hole, in ballast to Benner & Brown.

Ship Havre, (Norw.,) Logul, Barcelona 30 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Chrisabel, (of Sunderland,) Job, Algoa Bay Oct. 31, with wool to L. Marx & Co. Jan. 11, lat. 35 40 N., lon. 67 43 W., spoke bark Martha R. Lockhart, of Windsor, N. S., bound to New-York. She reported having had very heavy weather for 14 days previous, and the vessel making a great quantity of water.

Bark Washington, (Hamb.,) Cahubley, Hamburg 48 ds.; with mdse. and 194 passengers to Sloman & Co. Had heavy head winds the entire passage. Nov. 27, lat. 48 42, lon. 14 38, saw a waterlogged brig, painted black, with a white house on deck, apparently recently abandoned. 14th inst., lat. 31 05, lon. 70 38, saw a Russian steam frigate under canvas, strg. N. E.

Bark Water Lilly, (Br.,) Ansell, Gibraltar 39 ds., with mdse. to Baetjer & De Virtu. Has had heavy gales and rainy weather. Night of the 19th, while at anchor off Sandy Hook, was run into by the brig G. W. Buckman, which carried away the main-yard, broke rail and bulwarks. The G. W. B. lost cathead, stove head-rails, etc.

Bark Harry Booth, Drisko, Matanzas Jan. 12, with sugar, melado, etc., to James E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs John Chrystal, Barnes, for Philadelphia; "Maruni," for Cienfuegos.

Bark Glacier, (of Halifax,) Fish, Bermuda 15 ds., in ballast to Hewlett & Co.

Bark Blanche & Marie, (Hanov.,) Haesloop, Rotterdam 54 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros. Had heavy weather; split sails, stove bulwarks.

Barkantine Ilva, (Br.,) Durie, Maracaibo Jan. 2, with hides and coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Caroline Eddy, (of Ranger,) Pomroy, New-Orleans; left the Bar the 8th inst., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. 9th inst., was boarded by U. S. gunboat Hendrick Hudson, and while lying to came in collision with her, which stove quarter rails, stanchions, stern boat, etc. A large steamer, cotton loaded, was captured off Mobile by gunboat Kennebec, and was aground on the Bar.

Brig Undine, (of St. Thomas,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Tchepeler & Co. Had heavy N. W. gales during the passage; split foresail and mainsail; been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Dorothea, (Brem.,) Fangmeyer, Bahia 43 ds., with sugar to order. Had heavy weather on the coast; 17th inst., lat. 37 31, lon. 75 09, passed a large vessel's mast projecting about 30 feet above water, and apparently attached to the hull; had no yards then, and very little rigging.

Brig Julia, (Br.,) Shackford, Para Dec. 22, and the river 24th, with mdse. to Burdett & Everett. Jan. 4, in the Virgin Passage, spoke schr. James, of Sippican, from Philadelphia, all well.

Brig Ganges, Johnson, New-Orleans Jan. 5, and S. W. Pass 7th, with cotton, sugar, etc., to Trask & Dearborn. Came to anchor off Sandy Hook night of the 19th inst. Sld. in co. with barks Cephas Starret, Providence; Sierra Nevada, Tenny, for New-York.

Brig Eclipse, (of St. Kitts,) Petersen, St. Martin's 12 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough.

Brig Nellie Hunt, (Br.,) Nelson, Buenos Ayres Nov. 30, and Barbados Jan. 10.

Brig Morning Star, (of Jersey,) Pallot, Rio Janeiro 70 ds., with coffee to Wright, Maxwell & Co.

Brig Sappho, (Ital.,) Tavarine, Gibraltar 60 ds., with wool to Giro & Francia.

Brig D. Trowbridge, (of New Haven,) Lyon, Ponce, P. R., 9 ds., with fruit to Daniel Trowbridge.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Nuevitas, with sugar and fustic to Owen & Carnegie.—(Arr. 17th.)

Brig Isabel, (of Barbados,) Hanfield, Para 20 ds., with rubber, etc., to H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

Schr. Coast Pilot, Hotchkiss, London Nov. 7, with coal to J. T. B. Maxwell. Had heavy head winds the entire passage; split sails, etc.

Schr. John Northrup, (Br., of Cornwallis,) Laird, Grand Cayman 18 ds., with logwood, mahogany, etc., to Geo. Wessels. Jan. 12, lat. 30 25, lon. 77 27, John Raybush was knocked off the maiboom overboard and was lost. He was a native of Hamburg.

Schr. A. J. Chapman, Farrow, Newbern 15 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. G. R. O. Phaion, (Br.,) Cornwallis 22 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Eliza Scranton, ——, Virginia, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Napoleon, Saper, Port Royal, S. C., 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 9 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. J. B. Small, Small, Carthagena 20 ds., with hides, etc., to McLean & Lintz.

Schr. Serra, (of Balize, Hond.,) Lazafon, Havana 16 ds., with cedar to Pesant, Bros. & Co.

Schr. Mary S. Hurd, Hendricks, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Albert Edward, (Br.,) Campbell, Sackville 15 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Julia Franklin, Van Name, York River, with oysters.

Schr. A. H. Partridge, Rhodes, Pokomoke, oysters.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Foster, Cherrystone, with wood.

Schr. James H. Hoyt, Lyons, Yorktown, wood.

Schr. Lilly, Frances, Port Royal, in ballast.

BELOW—One brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W., light.

Miscellaneous.

A large fore and aft schooner is sunk on Romer Shoal. She has a white bottom, sides painted black, has long topmasts. The pilot-boats Fannie, No. 17, and Moses H. Grinnell, No. 1, have taken off the crew.

A CARD.—Capt. L. G. Robbins, officers and crew of the British schr. Viator, wrecked on Romer Shoal on the night of the 19th, desire to express their gratitude to Messrs. Carey, Conner, Rush and Morley, of the pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 1, and to the pilots of the Fannie, No. 17, for their noble conduct in saving them from perishing while on the wreck, and for their kind and humane treatment to them while on board the M. H. Grinnell; also, for their care of the dead body of one of their comrades, who died after being rescued from the wreck.

Spoken, &c.

Copernicus—brig, 112 ds. from Constantinople for New-York, Jan. 17, lat. 38 10, lon. 70 30.

Carlton—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Liverpool, Nov. 17, lat. 24 44 S., lon. 2 28 E.

Dunkeld—bark, from Boston for Havana, Jan. 11, lat. 27, lon. 69 40.

Johannes Lodewyk—Dutch ship, 60 ds. from Batavia for Rotterdam, Nov. 16, lat. 27 07 S., lon. 5 25 E.

Mary Jane—Br. schr., hence for West Indies, Jan. 16, off Hatteras.

Milo—whaling ship, Hawes, Dec. 25, lat. 27 N., lon. 30 W.—all well, clean.

Thos. Mitchell—ship, of Glasgow, 76 ds. from Singapore for Liverpool, Nov. 29, lat. 4 49 S., lon. 17 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, Jan. 12, barks Sea Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, ldg.; Ocean Home, Welden, from and for New-York, dischg.; brigs Proteus, Creech, for Boston in 3 ds.; Eudorus, Haskell, for New-York, do.; P. R. Curtis, Tucker, for Portland in 2 ds.; Caroline, North, for Baltimore next day; M. L. Merritt, Ginn, for New-York, ldg.; Lilly, Day, from Philadelphia, dischg.; Evelyn Ginn, Ginn, to load for a port N. of Hatteras.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov. 30, ship Kenilworth, Hutchinson, for Callao; ship Lord Clyde, Killum, for Calcutta; bark Fanny Buch, Sweetser, for Callao; brig Harkaway, Wilson, for Baltimore; bark Czarina, Treat, for Boston; brig Alpine, Killman, for New-York; Serrera, Killman, unc.; schr. Hotchkiss, Hallet, (late Patty, who died Nov. 22,) for New-York, in ballast.

At Manzanilla, Dec. 30, brig Sarah Johnson, for Philadelphia Jan. 5; schr. W. H. Sargent, for New-York in 8 days.

At Curacoa, Dec. 31, brigs A. B. Patterson, Knight, for the United States, to sail Jan. 12; Mauricio, Schroeder, for New-York Jan. 2; schr. Advance, Falker, for New-York Jan. 10.

At Para, Dec. 22, brig Isabella, Hanfield, for New-York soon.

At St. Martin's, Jan. 8, bark W. C. Horton, for New-York Jan. 11.

DEMULCENT.

THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for

CHAPPED
OR
TENDER HANDS,
THE NURSERY, and all
TOILET USES.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. C. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park Row, New York,

Who also offers upwards of 160 varieties of
TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES.
For sale by most all respectable dealers.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863.

Dr. H. H. Sterling, No. 493 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c.; but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly.

Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully, yours, &c.,
Miss MINNI APPLETON,
No. 134 South Russell-st., Boston.

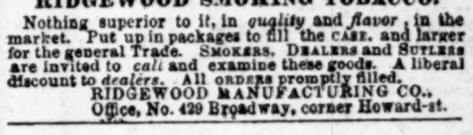
RIDGEWOOD SMOKING CASE

This ingenious combination of a METALLIC CASE contains PIPE, STEM, MATCHES and CLEANER, with a handsome TOBACCO POUCH, self-loading, without the use of the fingers, or waste of Tobacco, is free from odor, and *portable* as a *Cigar Case*. Nothing can excel its UTILITY, COMFORT and ECONOMY for ALL SMOKERS, at HOME or ABROAD. For the ARMY and NAVY it is *invaluable*. As a *Gift* to *friends* nothing could be more acceptable. SKATERS will find *this Case* a most convenient and agreeable *companion*. It is in various and handsome styles, and at prices from $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 to $3 75 and $5—the two latter *richly plated and engraved*. *Single cases* sent by mail, *paid*, on receipt of price, and 25 cents. Also the

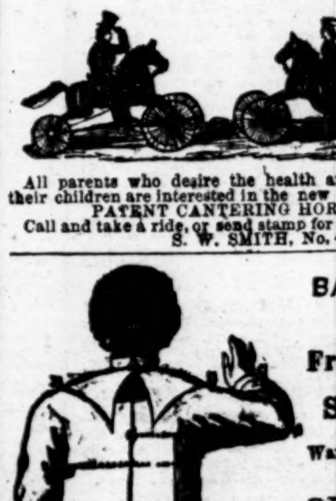
RIDGEWOOD SMOKING TOBACCO.

Nothing superior to it, in *quality* and *flavor*, in the market. Put up in packages to fill the CASE, and larger for the general Trade. SMOKERS, DEALERS and SUTLERS are invited to *call* and examine these goods. A liberal discount to *dealers*. All ORDERS promptly filled.

RIDGEWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.



All parents who desire the health and happiness of their children are interested in the new
PATENT CANTERING HORSES.
Call and take a ride, or send stamp for circular.
S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.



BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at No. 2 o'clock, the elegant furniture of a first-class private boarding-house, No. 119 West 8th-st., Clinton-place, near 6th-av., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, two parlor suites, tables, mahogany and black walnut chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, bedsteads, bureaus, spring and hair mattresses, clocks, mirrors, glass, china and silverware, table cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

GRAND MUSICAL AND ORATORICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Attention is called to the advertisement under the above head in the amusement column.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *calcerous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men*, *Women*, or *Children*.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Loucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and,

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Properties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

E

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY N. Y., OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
WHO ENDEAVOR TO
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.